The constant drop of water
Wears away the stone;
The constant bite of Towser
Masticates the bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the maid,
And the constant advertiser
Always gets the trade.

Victoria Daily Times.

Have You a
LUNG PROTECTOR
If not
C. E. JONES,
36 Gov. St. Always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893. NO. 27.

Important Notice

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has always been a rule with us to make a special sale at this time of the year, to clear out our stock before getting in our Spring and Summer Goods, thus always having clean goods for our customers; and we propose as this is our first sale of the kind in this city, to make it one long to be remembered. Our extra discount will be so large that it will pay to purchase though the goods are not required for a year to come. From time to time during the coming weeks we will announce the different lines of goods to be placed at a regular discount, and we wish all to understand that we will do exactly as we say. These who have had former dealings with us already know that our regular prices are as low and lower than others, and in addition to this we offer for the next two weeks our entire stock of **Silverware and Clocks at a reduction of 30 per cent.**, regardless of cost. Our principle is to sell rather than to carry over, and it goes as we say. Notice will be given before this line is closed and another begun. Look for interesting information in this particular space for the next few weeks to come.

Challoner & Mitchell,

JEWELLERS,

47 Government St., Next door to Kerr & Begg's.

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED,

Capital, - $1.500,000.

ADVANCES made on approved Mortgages and other Securities.

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED LIABILITY,

Managers and Agents,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

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The Mammoth Pittsburg Lamp. This is the only satisfactory Lamp in the market.

For Hotels, Stores, Etc., its lighting propensities are unsurpassed.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

TROUT LAKE CITY

WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE will be placed on the market shortly. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The owners intend to expend money on streets and other improvements in the Spring. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through this Townsite. The first 100 Lots will be sold for $200 for corners, $150 inside.

For further particulars apply to C. E. PERRY & Co., at the Head Office, NELSON, B.C.

Or to HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

CANADA IS SAFE.

Dominion, Province and City Brilliantly Advertised by a Master Mind.

Gherardi's Squadron Ordered Home —Jefferson Davis's Costly Monument.

Battleship Monterey's Trial Disappoints—No Tidings of the Overdue Peking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—W. H. Ellis, managing editor of the Colonist of Victoria, who has been on a visit of several weeks to this city, and who leaves for home to-morrow, was seen last night and asked what policy Canada would pursue in the present Hawaiian emergency.

"I may tell you frankly," said Mr. Ellis, "that I have not given the question any serious thought. Still I should think that in view of the fact that it is proposed to put on a line of steamers to run between British Columbia and Australia, and also to construct a cable between British Columbia and Australia, Canada will not remain quiescent. The Canadian Pacific Railway people will no doubt use their strong influence to get the Canadian Government to protest to the British Government through their High Commissioner in London, Sir Charles Tupper, against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. Sir Charles is well versed in the ways of diplomacy, and is thoroughly conversant with the Canadian position in regard to Hawaii. There is practically no trade to speak of between British Columbia and Hawaii at present, but if the proper line of steamers was put on and Hawaii was not annexed by the United States there would, without doubt, be an interchange of commodities between the two countries. Besides, British Columbia is making rapid strides forward, and anything calculated to promote her advancement will be carefully nursed, just as anything of the opposite tendency will be vigorously opposed. A railway will soon be in process of construction from Victoria to Bute Inlet, over what is now known as the old Mackenzie road. It will be called the British Pacific Railway, and will have its terminus in the Yellowhead Pass at the extreme boundary of the province. It will connect with the Northern Pacific at Winnipeg, will run through the very heart of the province, where iron and timber are found in superabundance. It is the route which the Canadian Pacific abandoned, and which President Van Horne afterwards said had meant a loss of $20,000,000. The preliminary surveys have been made and financial and other arrangements advanced to such an extent that all that is now wanted is for the province and city to consent to guarantee the interest on a portion of the land grant bonds. Construction of this line would very soon double Victoria's population, and she would gradually rise till she was second to none on the Pacific coast. There is a great deal of nonsensical talk about the fortifications at Esquimalt B. C. The coast is practically defenceless; there are a few out-of-date guns at Esquimalt which would be of no earthly use for defensive purposes, and the only other martial feature is the battery of Canadian artillery, 1000 strong. The scare about the fortifications at Esquimalt is gotten up periodically by the press of Seattle and Tacoma, whose sole object is to get the United States to build fortifications on Puget Sound, which these cities for years have been clamoring for. Of course there has been talk for some time back about erecting strong fortifications at Esquimalt, and negotiations have been pending between Canadian and British Governments to that end, but the project is no further advanced than it was years ago."

Failed to Meet Expectations.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 2.—It is believed that the coast defence ship Monterey failed to develop the average horsepower required in the contract. The report of the trial record has been received at the Navy department and the calculation relative to the horsepower are being verified. The maximum horsepower developed was nearly 5800; the average horse power has not yet been verified, but it is thought to be slightly below the 5400 required by the contract. This is a surprise and disappointing to the naval authorities who thought that on her trial her contract horsepower would be exceeded. The failure to come up to requirements is thought to be in a manner due to the resistance offered by the enormous bow wave which the vessel carries. The trial board reports that the performance of the Monterey was eminently satisfactory in all other respects.

Admiral Gherardi's Squadron.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The special United States squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi is due to arrive at the Barbadoes to-day, having left Montevideo on the 19th of last month. The squadron consists of the cruisers San Francisco, Baltimore, Charlestown and Yorktown. At Barbadoes the rear admiral will find awaiting him instructions to sail at once direct for Hampton Roads, Va., and there to await the arrival of the various foreign squadrons that are to take part in the Columbian naval review.

American Coast Line Warships.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The Indiana, the first of the coast line battle ships, the construction of which was ordered by act of congress passed in June, 1890, and which, it is expected, will be the most powerful vessel afloat, is rapidly approaching completion at the Cramp shipyard, and will be ready for launching in a few weeks. It was originally intended to have the ceremony performed during the present week, but the extremely cold weather interfered materially with the progress that had been counted upon.

Jefferson Davis's Monument.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2.—The board of directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association have about agreed upon a plan which will insure the speedy collection of the quarter of a million dollars necessary for the erection of the monument, and it will be promulgated in all probability before the end of the present week.

The Missing Peking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The steamer City of Peking is still out this morning. It is now the general belief that she has broken down and drifted far out of her course. The steamers now searching for her are taking a wide sweep of the ocean, and some of them are sure to meet her.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Last Month the Best—Snow on the Track—The Great Military Ball.

NANAIMO, Feb. 2.—The shipments of coal for foreign ports show very little increase over the previous month, although the past month is looked upon as the most promising of the year.

The New V. C. Co. head the list with 27,618; Wellington, 20,400; East Wellington, 3,120; Union, 12,056, making a total of 64,194 tons. The Union colliery may now be said to be running again full blast as will be seen by the shipments noted.

In consequence of the severity of the weather the school trustees have issued a notice stating that the schools will be closed for the rest of the week. Hardly any of the children put in an appearance yesterday, the snow being too deep.

No. 5 shaft and Protection Island shaft of the New Vancouver Coal Company, were idle yesterday as the men were unable to get out owing to the depth of the snow. The company have a large force of men out clearing the track, and the locomotives are kept moving day and night to prevent them from freezing.

Frank Waterhouse has been elected secretary of the local branch of the Coast Seamen's Union, to fill the vacancy caused by the hurried departure of Hamlyn. He is expected to arrive at Nanaimo to-morrow.

The firm of D. M. McKenzie and A. R. Exley, provision merchants, have dissolved partnership; the business will in future be conducted by Mr. Exley, who assumes all responsibilities.

The all-important military ball is the principal topic of discussion in this city, and is looked forward to as the principal event of the season. It is a foregone conclusion that it will be highly successful, and nothing will be spared by the officers to make it so. The event takes place next Wednesday night, weather permitting.

A boy named Anderson broke his leg while coasting last night at Chemainus. Dr. True, who came down from Wellington to-day, bandaged it for him.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World, Here and Elsewhere.

THE GUN.

THE TWO TROPHIES.

J. McB. Smith, secretary of the Sportsmen's Associatiation of the Northwest, has received from Tacoma two handsome trophies which are to be shot for at the annual meeting of the association here the first week in June. Both are medals. The first was contributed by the old Tacoma Globe, and is known by that name. It is a beautiful medal, heavily studded with diamonds, and must be seen to be appreciated. It always remains the property of the association, but is worn year by year by the winner. It is this year the property of W. A. Eberly of Tacoma, a gentleman known to all Victoria marksmen. The second and smaller medal is known as the Multnomah trophy, and is the individual championship medal. It is a Portland contribution and decorates the manly breast of a Seattle man this year. The two medals go on exhibition here and will most assuredly attract marked attention. It is expected that the annual meeting will attract a big attendance this year.

LACROSSE.

MEETING FOR BUSINESS.

The executive committee of the Victoria Lacrosse Club will meet this afternoon to receive the report of the grounds committee and transact other business of importance.

Sealers are fitting out at McLennan & McFeely's. *

BAYARD ON HAWAII.

Cleveland's Right-Hand Man Reviews the Question in All Its Bearings.

He Clearly Hints That the Hawaiian Islands Are the United States' Fair Game.

Unwieldy Columbian Postage Stamps —Lively Debate in the Imperial House.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 2.—In response to a request from the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger for an expression of views on the Hawaiian question, ex-Secretary of State Bayard to-day told the Ledger representative that he neither had any desire nor right to speak for the incoming administration as to the terms of its probable action in the matter. He very unwillingly, however, reviewed his past actions in reference to the Hawaiian Islands and policy of the State Department while he was at its head. Then, in the course of several hours' conversation, Mr. Bayard went over the whole question, the commercial and political affairs of the Hawaiian group with the United States, and the practical tendency and effect of the more important acts of the Cleveland administration in the prosecution of the policy inaugurated by Secretary Fish. What was actually done becomes of great interest and importance at this juncture as an indication of what will be done in the near future. Mr. Bayard has always been impressed with the great importance to this country of the Hawaiian Islands. That Mr. Cleveland shares his opinion is shown by reference to the subject in his message to Congress, particularly in the message of Dec. 3rd, 1888. With his finger on the map of the Pacific, Mr. Bayard pointed out the geographical relation of those islands to our Pacific coast.

"They are," said he, "only stepping stones across the great Pacific to the Orient. They are looked upon by Great Britain with longing eyes, because they provide a stopping place on the new route to Australia and British Columbia, from Vancouver, but they are nearer San Francisco than Vancouver, and no foreign power has so strong a claim to them by reason of proximity as the United States. The question is whether American commercial interests have developed to such a point as to make absorption logical and practicable with the full consent of the Hawaiians, or whether it shall be undertaken against the protest of an unwilling people. Against the United States there is evidently British influence there. Under the treaty of 1875 and extended in 1888 we have in all some two years during which we possess the right to say that the islands shall not pass into the possession of any other power. I certainly feel that these islands ought to remain either in the control of the islanders or in our own control. We have already placed ourselves on record as asserting the supremacy of our rights and our interest there."

Mr. Bayard did not commit himself to the advocacy of annexation as a definite programme for the immediate future, but the whole drift of his statement enforces the view that annexation would be the consummation of a political arrangement entered into under the Fish treaty of 1875 and followed by Cleveland's administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The principal development in the Hawaiian situation is the announcement of Secretary of State Foster that he has given up his trip to Paris next week, whither he was going as agent for the United States to attend the meeting of the Behring Sea arbitrators. In view of the necessities of the situation suddenly presenting themselves, it has been deemed expedient that he should remain in the department until the close of his term of office. He will, however, meet the arbitrators at the date of their adjourned meeting, March 23rd. He held a conference this morning with Senator Morgan, the leading Democratic member of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and with Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs. The Secretary also had a talk on the Hawaiian situation with Representative Hitt, of Illinois, ex-chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, and a leading Republican member of that committee. There are no indications of any material increase to be made in the number of United States naval vessels in Hawaiian waters. No developments that will lead to bloodshed in Honolulu or elsewhere in the islands have come to light and it is the belief in naval circles that the force of marines and sailors on the Boston is sufficient to protect American interests and maintain order. One vessel may be sent to support the Boston, and information obtained at the department leads to the belief that no others will follow unless the situation becomes alarming, and this does not seem probable in view of the present state of affairs. The Government will not be caught napping, however, and vessels will be prepared for sea and kept in readiness.

The Senate yesterday took up Mr. Chandler's resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate any convention he may make with the provisional government of Hawaii, and Chandler proceeded to discuss it. Chandler explained his motives for offering it. He said he had not intended that it should be acted on without consideration by the committee on foreign relations, and he intended to move its reference to that committee. It occurred to him, however, that it would be wise for Congress to initiate action on the subject. The commissioners from the provisional government of Hawaii would not arrive in Washington City until the end of the week, and it was fair to presume that the rest of the week will be occupied by the executive in considering the subject. The 4th of March would be then near at hand, and so he thought that on a subject on which there was an unanimity among American people, Congress might well initiate action.

American interests are very extensive in the Hawaiian Islands, and the property of those islands is mainly owned by American citizens. The U. S. government had never shown any disposition to destroy the native government of Hawaii. On the contrary, it had always maintained such a government, and attempted to keep in power the existing dynasty, but at the same time there has been a feeling that if the native government should fall an American solution would be found for the difficulties on the islands. But if it should not appear stable, an independent government could not be maintained, and if the support of any foreign government should be required, then the sentiment was that the United States would be willing and desirous to annex the islands.

In view of the shortness of the session and desirability of avoiding an extra session, he thought action should be taken on the subject by Congress. He thought it due to the commissioners on their way to Washington city that a full and complete statement should be made to them on the American policy, and that Congress should be prepared to state fully and frankly the position of the United States with reference to Hawaii to such foreign governments as might take an interest in the question. He moved reference of his resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Dolph, Republican, of Oregon, said the time had arrived for a well-defined, aggressive American policy, and proceeded to read a long statement on the population, trade and commerce of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian resolution was laid aside without having been acted on.

ICEBOUND VANCOUVER.

Terminal City People Suffer Severely from Cold—Appeal on Bonus By-law.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 2.—The cold weather continues and the thermometer went down to 12 below zero last night. More snow has fallen and sleighing is good. The city street cars and the New Westminster tramway are running regularly, but with difficulty.

Tuesday's Pacific express arrived at 8:20 last night, 32 hours late. At Canmore she was stopped 15 hours by a blizzard and cold which made it unsafe to proceed. The cold in the Northwest is reported to be the most severe for years. The train due on Wednesday will not arrive till to-morrow night.

Notice of appeal against Judge Drake's decision in the railway bonus by-law has been served on the city.

All the water taps of the city water service are kept running to prevent the pipes from freezing, and in consequence there is little pressure in the system and practically no fire protection. Water pipes are frozen in many houses and the citizens are much inconvenienced.

The Islander did not leave till 8 o'clock this morning.

NO SALARY SLASHING.

The Royal City's Gallant Bobbies Will Have Their Old Pay—Severe Weather.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 2.—The police force will not be cut down for the present as the council wished, the police commissioners having the matter in hand now. The fire call men will also be retained at the old wage, $15 per month.

Thomas Ovens was elected yesterday as alderman for Ward 2, defeating James Cunningham.

A test was made of the city hydrants to-day and all were found working to perfection with over 100 pounds pressure on Columbia street, though nearly every tap in the city has been running steadily for a week.

Samuel Calbeck has lost his son and daughter, aged 19 and 31 respectively, by consumption, within the last three days.

The thermometer dipped five below zero last night, and eight inches of snow fell. Sleighing now is splendid and the river is frozen fast. Hundreds of people crossed to-day.

The girls' department in the central school has been permanently closed till the severe cold is over. The heating apparatus was not sufficient to meet the occasion.

J. A. Calbeck, W. A. Handcock and Henry Hoy will stand for aldermen in Ward 4.

They Are Unwieldy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The big Columbian stamps, although only a month on the market, have already worn out their welcome, and reports from the principal post offices of the country indicate a large falling off in the demand, and a proportionate request for the old style stamps. Inquiries in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities indicate a general opinion, especially on the part of large business houses, that the stamps are too large and that when there is a quantity of correspondence to be mailed the amount of time occupied in affixing them to the letters cuts something of a figure. Another objection is found in the fact that their size makes it difficult to wet them in the old fashioned way, and anyone who will try the experiment of licking a dozen of them will find that the contract necessitates his "wetting his whistle." Hence the fact that the public are returning to the old stamps.

Kier Hardie's Hundred Pounds.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The friends of Kier Hardie, the workingman member of Parliament, have not abandoned their resolve to repay him the £100, the amount of the Carnegie check which he sent to the Pittsburg strikers. Carnegie, as was stated at the time, originally subscribed this amount toward his election expenses, and Hardie refunded it out of his own pocket. The repayment fund, individual contributions to which are restricted to two cents, now amounts to $170.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Lord Salisbury Makes a Spiteful Attack Upon the Home Rule Measure.

Mr. Balfour Sharply Brought to Time by the Premier for Premature Carping.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the House of Lords several new peers, including Lord Playfair, took the oath this afternoon. The Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of York, had seats on the cross bench. Lord Brassey moved adoption of the address in reply to the Queen's speech. His motion was seconded by Lord Thring. Both mover and seconder spoke in general terms in support of the Government.

Lord Salisbury passed a compliment on Lord Thring. Touching upon the question of Home Rule for Ireland, he said one object of the Government in the past six months had been to get the support of a class of men whom hitherto no politician in England had tried to conciliate. The keynote of the Irish policy of the Government was to get the support of the criminal classes. The prerogative of the Crown had been used to shield murderers and released dynamiters. All the acts of the Government had caused the impression that they were much more in sympathy with criminals than desirous of vindicating the law. The reference in the Queen's speech to Home Rule was the most peculiar sentence he had ever seen in a public document. It seemed to indicate the Government's opinion that the whole Irish question with which Parliament had to deal was that it was right for one portion of the Irish to place their heels upon the neck of the Protestant population of Ireland. With regard to the other measures indicated in the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury declared that nobody believed they would ever be undertaken. They were simply the repetition of a programme adopted by the Liberal conference at Newcastle. Lord Salisbury alluded to the agricultural depression, and said agriculture had suffered most from want of confidence. Political partizans now preached doctrines that were filling the minds of owners of capital with apprehension. There was no country in the world, Lord Salisbury added, where property was now so insecure as in Great Britain, in consequence of erroneous legislative action.

The Earl of Kimberly remonstrated with Lord Salisbury for accusing the Government of having sympathy with Irish criminals. He promised to introduce the home rule bill as soon as it had passed the Commons. When the promise was heard faint laughter rippled over the benches. The debate then adjourned.

On the re-assembling of the members of the House of Commons, after listening to the Speech from the Throne, Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone took the oath as Prime Minister, being followed by his colleagues.

At 3:30 Mr. Lambert, Liberal, rose to move the address. He spoke to empty benches, as did Mark Beafers, who seconded the motion.

The House filled like magic, however, when Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour rose and, amid a storm of opposition cheers, began in a sneering tone general criticism of the Government's Egyptian policy. Balfour said the ministers could rely upon the support of the Opposition so long as they upheld British rights. He trusted that the Government at its earliest convenience would let Parliament know the causes which led to the recent troubles at Cairo. Among the causes undoubtedly were rash utterances made by the Prime Minister and Chief Secretary for Ireland when they were in opposition. Mr. Balfour announced the Evicted Tenants' commission as so unfairly constituted as to be incapable of presenting a trustworthy report. He demanded that the Home Secretary should say whether the release of Egan and Callan, the Irish dynamiters, was part of a policy of amnesty intended to involve the release of all Irish dynamiters.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone was cheered loudly when he rose to answer Balfour. He reproached Mr. Balfour for assailing with inflammatory criticism a bill not yet introduced, and for doing his utmost to prejudice the minds of his followers against a plan of Home Rule of which he was still ignorant. Mr. Balfour had asked where there was an Empire which had been strengthened by the adoption of a local autonomy. Mr. Gladstone replied as Lord Salisbury had done some years ago. He would point to Austria-Hungary. He would also point to the British colonies which sixty years ago were ruled from London, but whose demand for self-government was finally granted. He would not reply to Mr. Balfour's invective against Mr. Morley's administration of Ireland except to say that the wise policy of clemency had been simultaneous with the decrease of agrarian crime. Mr. Balfour's attack upon the evicted tenants commission recoiled upon him. Mr. Gladstone did not believe that in his long parliamentary career he ever uttered words so rash and dangerous as were those uttered by Mr. Balfour concerning the difficulties in Egypt. These words seemed to suggest that the Governmont would lose no time in getting out of Egypt.

Mr. Balfour rose and repudiated the charge that he had suggested the probability of hasty evacuation.

Resuming, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had not time to consider the question of occupation, but merely the maintenance of order. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone repeated his appeal to the House not to be moved by premature denunciations of the Home Rule bill.

In the House of Commons to-day it was announced that Mr. Gladstone would introduce and explain his bill for the better government of Ireland on Monday next. The announcement created a mild sensation, being taken as an indication that the Premier intends to lose no time in pushing forward the measure upon which his official future depends.

A bill was introduced by Viscount Wolmer, Liberal-Unionist, granting the suffrage to women. It will reach its second reading early in the session.

The debate on the reply to the Speech having been resumed, Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment deprecating the evacuation of Uganda. The Unionists will vote with the Government on this question.

Union Pacific Manœuvres.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—An Omaha special says: The recent pronounced changes made by the Union Pacific Railway Company in passenger ticket sales and in the reduction of operating expenses, has appeared to some persons "on the inside" to mean nothing more than a mere temporary movement. It is believed by many men of influence and railway acquaintance in this city that the directors and officers of the company have about got ready to throw the road into the hands of the Government, and wish to get as much revenue out of it as possible before that time comes. This conclusion is supported by facts. It will be remembered that when the Union Pacific Railway was built, United States bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 were issued during the period of its construction, from 1864 to 1869. These bonds were intended to aid the road to obtain capital enough to undertake what seemed to be a great burden. They were to run 30 years with a 6 per cent. rate. In July, 1894, the first of them will fall due. The company it utterly unable to meet its obligations in this matter and has again and again asked Congress to extend the time of these bonds. A recently issued report of Government Commissioner Horace A. Taylor, recommended an extension of 100 years and a reduction of the rate of interest to 2 per cent. The death of Mr. Gould and a generally interpreted verdict against corporations as given in the recent election, have led the directors to make ready for the inevitable by securing as much profit as possible from the remaining months of control. The feeling against the Union Pacific in this state is most bitter, even fanatical, and the same may be said of other western states. They claim that something about the great road must be wrong when it has cleared twenty millions per year for the last decade and has not paid off a penny of its great government debt. The representatives of these people will not dare vote for such great extension in Congress as is asked for, and it is their evident purpose to force the railway into the hands of a receiver and close up its affairs as a private corporation, or even dissolve all government connection with it and treat it as any other creditor of the government.

Minnesota Swept by Blizzards.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 1.—A blizzard raged all over the Northwest last night and to-day. A driving snowstorm swept over St. Paul during the morning. The wind blew at the rate of twenty miles per hour, driving the clouds of snow before it. Reports from the northwest are meager at the weather bureau, owing to the prostration of the wires. Those received show some peculiar freaks of weather. At 8 o'clock this morning at Helena it was 28 degrees below zero, while at Missoula, a little over 100 miles north, it was 10 degrees above. At the former place there was a high wind from the west. Missoula was simultaneously catching a small hurricane from the east. All through Montana, with the exception of one point, the cold was intense.

In Portland it was 25 degrees above and in St. Paul 15. In Duluth it was 6 degrees below, at Winnipeg 10, and Jamestown 9, while at Fergus Falls, Grand Forks and Fargo it was fully 20 degrees less cold, with a high wind in different points in each of the six places. The snowfall in the Northwest was not enough to cause serious delay, but the high winds caused drifts, and they kept through trains three to four hours late. This evening the storm is more severe in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and the temperature is rapidly falling below zero. Late to-night reports from many points in the northwest part state that the blizzard is general and severe.

Ellendale, N. Dak., reports a severe change. At 3 o'clock this morning it was 16 degrees above, and to-night it is 25 below. The school has been closed. Business ie at a standstill and a terrific blizzard is raging. It is 29 below at Huron, S. Dak., to-night, with a 65-mile gale. Watertown, S. Dak., reports trains abandoned because of the storm.

Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—An address was last night issued to the Irish people by the Irish National League of America. In speaking of the Home Rule bill to be introduced in Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, it adds: "We have carefully studied its provisions and are of the opinion that the measure is a mere mass of legal verbiage, intended to give no satisfaction to any party. Even should the bill pass, it would only place Ireland on a still lower level. We stand to-day at the parting of the ways betwixt resistance and reconciliation. We have advised the latter until patience has ceased to be a virtue and further temporizing has become a crime. We advise the formation of clubs wherever there are Irishmen honestly desirous of improving the condition of Ireland. We call on you to join with us so that we may be able to round out the century by the fulfillment of our hopes."

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, mans, checks, billheads, letter and note heads color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office. *

Famous Cambridge sausages, Bologna sausages, pork pies, bacon, ham and poultry, at Whitelaw & Co's., 72 Fort street. *

Blue, white and gray enamelled iron ware at Weiler Bros.

Dog collars and chains at McLennan & McFeely's. *

STORAGE BATTERY CARS.

Alleged Successful Test of a New Invention in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Call recently gave an account of the successful test of a new style of storage battery tram car, the battery being the invention of Geo. E. Hatch, an eastern electrician. The battery is capable of developing power to drive the car at the rate of 25 miles per hour on a level or nearly level road; but on steep grades it would not answer well. The Call thus describes the car experimented with:—

It is thirty feet long [illegible] tion width—seven [illegible] twenty horse-power [illegible] They are of the [illegible] tern, and capable [illegible] developing thirty [illegible] levers for controlling [illegible] at both ends, so that the car [illegible] used either way without turning. [illegible] is equipped with air-brakes of novel invention, in which the air is pumped by the axle. They are very strong, and can stop the car in very much less time than the ordinary hand brake. There are none of the usual bell cords traversing the car, but little buttons are provided all around the walls at frequent intervals on two separate circuits. One set when pressed tells the motorman that a passenger wishes to alight and belongs to the passengers' circuit; the other, which gives a totally different ring, is the conductor's circuit for communicating with the motorman. The cars can be brilliantly illuminated by means of nine incandescent globes in ornamental chandeliers, besides the platform and headlights. The batteries, which weigh in the aggregate about three tons, are located under the seats on each side of the car. There are 148 of them, arranged practically in ten trays, five on each side, the trays holding them securely. They are hermetically sealed, covered with parafine paint and connected in series. The trays are on rollers and can easily be drawn out on the platform and others substituted. The batteries can be charged from within the car or outside, as may be desired. In appearance they are simply rows of black jars, out of which arise clamps to which wires are connected. Yet with these simple-looking jars the electricians in charge estimate that a speed of twenty-five miles an hour could be easily attained if needed, although ten, at the outside, is all that is necessary or allowed on business streets. A pendant indicator has been provided in the car to show the grades ascended.

The inventor of the battery, George E. Hatch, is not a regular electrician, having taken up the study of electricity incidentally in connection with the manufacture of glassware. Of his invention he said to the Call:—

"The idea of the storage battery was the result of an idea conceived in the fall of 1889 from some laboratory work I had done with primary batteries. In that work I was called upon to use a storage battery, and in its use discovered the difficulty of construction which beset its employment. This difficulty was the buckling of the electrodes and the falling out of the active material. Then the thought suggested itself why a diaphragm between the electrodes could not be so arranged as to both support the active material in position and at the same time prevent the possibility of the buckling of the plates. Upon consideration of the best diaphragm to be constructed for the purpose I hit upon common unglazed pottery ware, such as is used in the manufacture of ordinary flower pots. In order to determine whether such a diaphragm would interfere with the electrical working of a cell, I constructed a cell with such a diaphragm and tested it to ascertain its internal resistance. I found that the introduction of the diaphragm did not materially interfere with the internal resistance of the cell. I then had made at a pottery a number of plates with grooves running across their face, into which I fitted the oxides of lead or active material of the battery and placed my electrodes in juxtaposition thereto. I found, upon 'forming' the active material that I secured perfect contact with the electrodes and had a cell in which I had not interfered with the internal resistance or in any other way with its electrical working. At the same time I had confined the active material so completely that disintegration was impossible and the introduction of the diaphragm between the electrodes would necessarily prevent any possibility of the buckling of the electrodes. Moreover, I had a cell whose weight would be about half that of any other cell heretofore made, to do the same work. In adjusting the principle of the diaphram I first used a single solid diaphram, but found that a heavy discharge had the effect of using up the acid contained in the porous diaphram more rapidly than it could be supplied from the solution surrounding it on the outside. I finally concluded to use double diaphragms, with grooves upon their backs, which, when brought together between the electrodes, would allow a free circulation of the solution throughout the cell. This proved perfectly satisfactory and gave us a cell which would maintain its potential through four-fifths of its discharge, so that it could be used for streetcar work as well as being as good as any other cell for lighting purposes.

"In summing up the advantages of this cell over others, I would mention the following points:

"First—It is half the weight of the lightest accumulator heretofore made, and is less than half the weight of most of the accumulators used to do the same work.

"Second—We have dispensed with the cumbersome and expensive lead grids which get out of order.

"Third—It is so simple in construction that a person wholly unskilled can take it apart, and any of its parts can be replaced very readily, inexpensively and without injury to the cell.

"Fourth—The active material is absolutely confined and cannot by any means short of the destruction of the cell become displaced.

"Fifth—It is impossible to get a short circuit within the cell by buckling or any other method, making it perfectly reliable in its work.

"Sixth—Any accident to the outside containing jar, causing even a complete loss of liquid surrounding the cell does not break the circuit or stop work of the battery.

"Seventh—There are no instructions necessary to accompany its use, as no amount of charge or discharge can possibly injure the cell."

Mr. Hatch's invention is patented in the United States and Europe.

MEXICO'S BIG LOCOMOTIVE

Double Ender of 130 Tons Weight. Mountain Roads.

[illegible] most powerful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] twenty horse-power [illegible] They are of the [illegible] tern, and capable [illegible] developing thirty [illegible] levers for controlling [illegible] at both ends, so that the car [illegible] used either way without turning. [illegible] is equipped with air-brakes of novel invention, in which the air is pumped by the axle. They are very strong, and can stop the car in very much less time than the ordinary hand brake. There are none of the usual bell cords traversing the car, but little buttons are provided all around the walls at frequent intervals on two separate circuits. One set when pressed tells the motorman that a passenger wishes to alight and belongs to the passengers' circuit; the other, which gives a totally different ring, is the conductor's circuit for communicating with the motorman. The cars can be brilliantly illuminated by means of nine incandescent globes in ornamental chandeliers, besides the platform and headlights. The batteries, which weigh in the aggregate about three tons, are located under the seats on each side of the car. There are 148 of them, arranged practically in ten trays, five on each side, the trays holding them securely. They are hermetically sealed, covered with parafine paint and connected in series. The trays are on rollers and can easily be drawn out on the platform and others substituted. The batteries can be charged from within the car or outside, as may be desired. In appearance they are simply rows of black jars, out of which arise clamps to which wires are connected. Yet with these simple-looking jars the electricians in charge estimate that a speed of twenty-five miles an hour could be easily attained if needed, although ten, at the outside, is all that is necessary or allowed on business streets. A pendant indicator has been provided in the car to show the grades ascended.

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A Very Happy Occasion.

Mr. M. H. Lake, of Ballard, Wash., and Miss Nellie Davidson, of this city, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of Capt. Christensen on Montreal street. Rev. Campbell was the officiating clergyman. It was a very happy occasion, all joining in congratulations after the ceremony.

Joseph Ruby

Son of Harry K. Ruby, of Columbia, Pa.,

Suffered From Birth

With a Severe Form of

Scrofula Humor

"Until my boy was six years of age he was from birth a **terrible sufferer** from scrofulous humor. Sores would appear on him and spread until as **Large as a Dollar** and then discharge, followed by others, so that the larger part of his body was **one mass of sores** all the time, especially severe on his legs and back of his ears and on his head. The humor had a very offensive odor, and caused

Intense Itching

We cannot tell how that poor boy suffered in all those years. Physicians did not effect a cure. At last I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, as my druggist recommended it. In about two weeks the Sarsaparilla began to have effect. The sores commenced to heal up; the flesh began to look more natural and healthy. Then the scales came off and at over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles he was entirely free from sores, having only the scars to show where they had been. These have all disappeared. We are unable to express our thanks for the good

Hood's Sarsaparilla

has done our little boy." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 856, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

West Kootenay District.—Local Notice.

[illegible] Division

[illegible] W [illegible]

[illegible] ha w [illegible] rtifica [illegible] intend [illegible] 1 G. [illegible] apply to the [illegible] Crown Grant of the [illegible] And further take notice that [illegible] must be sent to the Gold Commissioner [illegible] action commenced within the [illegible] time [illegible].

S. S. BAILEY,
G. M. SPROAT.

Dated at B.C., Nov. 22, 1892. de2-2m

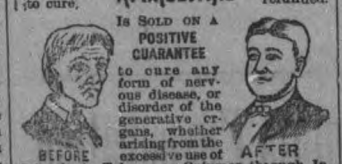
FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 55 Third street, Victoria.

MEDICAL.

THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE.

Warranted to cure. **"APHRODITINE"** or money refunded.



BEFORE AFTER

Is SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address THE APHRO MEDICINE CO WESTERN BRANCH, Box 27. PORTLAND, OR. SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists, Corner of Yates and Douglas streets, au29 Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TESTING. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of the Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C.

Before. After.

june30-1y

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose post age for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria.

may27 1y.

BIG T TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

CUBB'S COUGH CURE (ANTISEPTIC) CUBB'S COUGH CURE

We do not publish testimonials from parties in the Eastern States, but from well known, reliable local parties.

Read the following from people you know:

Rev. Robert R. Maitland, L.L.B., one of the leading clergymen of Vancouver says: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the magical efficacy of your Cubb's Cough Cure in the treatment of cold in the head, throat and chest, and the croup tendency in children. I have recommended it to others after using it myself, feeling free to say it is just the thing to have in the house for such emergencies. I hope it will have a large sale."

Capt. M. Manson, of Victoria, B.C., says: "I took a fearful cold after unusual exposure and found myself tightened up so much that I had great difficulty in even breathing. A torturing cough set in and I was miserable in the extreme. I took four regular doses of Cubb's Cough Cure and the result astonished me. In ONE NIGHT my cough was broken up and my system completely freed from all symptoms of cold. I heartily recommend it to everyone."

THE HYBRYLYNE CO., Victoria, B.C.

☞ Ask your Druggist or Dealer for it.

Wholesale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria B.C., or address THE HYBRYLYNE CO., Victoria, B.C

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, de14 6meod Agents for B.C.

HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

[illegible] modern conveniences. [illegible] fine view of the harbor. [illegible] per day.

A. ERRIFIELD.

NOTICE.

Notice is given that having sold my interest in the Saywood Mill and Lumber Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm. All persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oc22-tf W. P. SAYWARD.

YOUR COUGH

Has not yielded to the various remedies you have been taking. It troubles you day and night, breaks your rest and reduces your strength. Now try **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,** before the bronchial tubes become enlarged or the delicate tissues of the lungs sustain fatal injury. As an anodyne and expectorant, this preparation has no equal. It soothes the irritated membrane, promotes expectoration, and induces repose. The worst cough

Can Be Cured

by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Dr. J. G. Gordon, Carrol Co., Va., writes: "I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and pronounce it to be unequaled as a remedy for colds and coughs."

"After the grippe—cough. This was my experience—a hacking, dry cough, with an incessant tickling in the throat, keeping me awake nights, and disturbing the household. I tried a great number of 'cough-cures,' but they gave me only temporary relief. At last I concluded to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had used half a bottle, I had my first all-night sleep. I continued to improve, and now consider myself cured."—A. A. Sherman, Coeymans, N. Y.

By Using

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, many have been saved from fatal illness.

E. D. Estabrooks, Canterbury, N. B., says: "In the winter of 1859 I was a surveyor of lumber in Sacramento, Cal. Being considerably exposed, I took a bad cold accompanied with a terrible cough. I tried several remedies, but they failed to cure me, and it was thought I was going into a decline. On the advice of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and less than half a bottle completely cured me."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1; 6 bottles, $5.

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE

Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchesers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stabbles

H. M. YATES,
tf Secretary.

THE SAMARITAN

Lying-In-Home,

NO. 11 RAE STREET.

TERMS:—Patients, previous to confinement, $3 per week. During confinement, including medical attendance and nursing, $10 per week. Patients, with good references, who may be unable to pay will be treated free of charge. For admission apply at the Home.

THE CANADIAN SNOWBIRD.

The Winter Visitor is the Harbinger and Sometimes the Follower of the Storm.

He is the National Bird of French Canada and Spends His Summers in Greenland.

It would be about as easy to depict a Canadian winter, without the snowdrifts, as it were to imagine the fleecy plains and solitary upland of Canada sin winter, without their annual visitors, the Snow-bunting—better known to our youth under the appropriate name of Snowbird.

In New England it is styled the Snowflake; "it comes and goes with these beautiful crystalisations, as if itself one of them, and comes at times only less thickly. The Snowbird is the harbinger, and sometimes the follower of the storm. It seems to revel, to live on snow, and rejoices in the northern blast, uttering overhead, with expanded wings, its merry call—preete, preete, reserving, as travellers tells us, a sweet, pleasant song for its summer haunts, in the far north, where it builds its warm, compact nest on the ground, or in the fissures of rocks on the coast of Greenland, etc." The snowbird is part and parcel of Canada. It typifies the country just as much as the traditional beaver.

Thousands of these hardy migrants, borne aloft on the breath of the March storms, come each spring whirling round the heights of Charlesbourg, or launch their serried squadrons over the breezy uplands of the lovely isle facing Quebec—the Isle of Orleans; one islander alone last Spring, to my knowledge, having snared more than one hundred dozen for the Quebec, Montreal and United States markets.

The merry, robust Oiseau Blanc is indeed the national bird of French Canada; it successfully inspired the lays of more than one of its poets. In his early and poetical youth, the respected historian of Canada, F. X. Garneau, found in the snowbird a congenial subject for an ode—one of his best pieces—and the Laureate Frenchette is indebted to his Pindaric effusion, L'Oiseau Blanc, for a large portion of the laurel crown awarded him by the forty immortals of the French Academy.

With the ornithologist Minot, I am quite prepared to recognise the Snowflake as "the most picturesque of our winter birds, which often enliven an otherwise dreary scene, especially when flying, for they seem almost like an animated storm." There exists a great variety of colour in the plumage of these birds; some, the males perhaps, are more white than the rest, some nearly all white; in others, black and a warm brown are noticeable mixed with the white. "The black dorsal area is mixed with brown and white, the feet are black, but the bill is mostly or entirely yellowish,"

Though they seldom perch on trees, and are not fond of thickets, but prefer the open country, I have seen flocks light more than once on large trees, elm, and others, in the midst of pasture lands at St. Thomas, County of Montmagny. The eggs, five in number, vary in their coloration, markings and size. The snow-buntings all disappear from the neighborhood of Quebec with the middle or end of April, and retire, probably, to the Arctic regions to build, though we are told that Audubon found a snowbird's nest in the White Mountains, and Maynard certifies to the presence of a flock of these birds at Mount Katahdin, in Maine, early in August, 1869.

The snow-bunting, common to the continents of America and Europe, occurs in vast flocks in Scotland, England, Russia, and even in Siberia. Round Quebec it comes as a regular fall and spring migrant; like the passenger pigeon, its numbers have sadly decreased of late years.—J. M. Lemoine, F.R.S.C.

The Rat's Tail.

Daubray, the comedian, whom fickle Paris still deplores, was an odd sort of man in many things; especially singular in his enthusiasm for flowers. When talking on that subject he frequently forgot his pleasant manners and become naively contradictory.

To give him a lesson two or three of his friends put their heads together, and, on his birthday, presented him with many choice compliments and a flower-pot containing a curious, dry-looking stem, which bore neither leaf nor blossom; this they assured him had just come from Central Africa, and, miserable as was its present appearance, would, later on, put forth most lovely blossoms that emitted a scent of the rarest odor; only that the plant must be kept in a warm room, free from a breath of extraneous cold air.

Daubray accepted the plant with a profusion of thanks, and took the greatest care to follow the precepts of the givers. At the end of about a week it emitted a faint musk-like smell, but ere two weeks were past it was pestilent beyond measure. He searched with a knife at the root and discovered the cause. His friends had planted in the earth the root of a big rat's tail, whose top end bent so gracefully down.

Warming Orchards in California.

They are going to warm the orange groves in California. "Fact, I assure you!" On last Christmas they were so generally frozen during a cold snap that the growers sustained a loss estimated at $1,000,000. One of them has recently invented a heating apparatus which will prevent the freezing of fruit even when the temperature falls as low as eighteen or twenty degrees and remains there for several hours. Briefly described, the invention consists of a hundred-gallon iron cask filled with oil, on each acre, from which two pipes run along between the rows of trees, with half a dozen elbows to the acre twenty feet apart, over which are placed flat sheet-iron pans, into which oil spatters and burns as it vaporizes. Burning at the rate of one gallon per burner every hour an intensely hot flame is made, which rises several feet and creates also a dense smoke which acts as a smudge. The cost of the plant is about $35 per acre, and the oil should not cost over $7 an acre in the coldest weather.

For Your Cough.

For a troublesome cough take an ounce of licorice, a quarter of a pound of raisins, a teaspoonful of flaxseed and two quarts of water. Boil slowly until reduced to one quart, then add a quarter of a pound of rock candy and the juice of one lemon. Drink half a pint of this when going to bed and a little more when the cough is troublesome.

ORIGIN OF SOME OLD SAYINGS.

History of a Few Terms That Are in Everyday Use.

It seems strange to speak of the United States as "Brother Jonathan," and the wonder is how it ever began; but on inquiring into the matter we find that the custom arose from an ordinary remark made by General Washington at the beginning of the revolutionary war. On going to Massachusetts to organize the army, he found it scant of ammunition and all means of defence; and no one could suggest any way out of the difficulty. Something must be done at once for the public safety; and General Washington, who had great confidence in the judgment of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, said in his dilemma, "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject."

"Brother Jonathan was equal to the occasion, and supplied many of the lacking necessities; and afterward during the war it became the custom in any emergency to say, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." In time the name became applied to the whole country, and it is pleasant to know that the great Washington himself was the originator of it.

"Robbing Peter to pay Paul" was first used when Westminster Abbey was called St. Peter's Cathedral. Money being needed to settle the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral, it was taken by those in authority from St. Peter's, quite to the dissatisfaction of the people, who asked, "Why rob St. Peter to pay St. Paul?" Over two hundred years afterward, the saying was again used in regard to the same churches at the death of the Earl of Chatham, the city of London declaring that so great a statesman should be buried in St. Paul's, while Parliament insisted that one so noble in every way would be more properly placed amidst the dust of kings in Westminster Abbey, and that not to bury him there would be for the second time "robbing St. Peter to pay St. Paul." The Abbey very justly carried the day.

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" is a very old saying, and was first uttered to the King of Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. The King, Ancæus by name, planted a vineyard and treated the slaves who cultivated it so badly that one of them told him he would never live to taste the wine made from it. When the wine was ready, and a cup of it poured out for the King, he sent for the slave who had prophesied his death, and asked him what he thought of his prophecy now. The slave replied, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"—and just as he had spoken the words Ancæus received warning that a wild boar had broken into his vineyard and was ruining it. Putting down the wine untasted, he rushed out to attack the boar, and was killed.—Harper's Young People.

Things You Should Know, But Perhaps Don't.

The temperature of the planet Neptune is estimated to be 900 degrees below zero.

It has been estimated that it would take a man 3,000 years to read all the standard works.

No bird can fly backwards without turning; the dragon-fly, however, can do this and can outstrip the swallow in speed.

Ducks fly at an average rate of ninety miles per hour. With a fair wind it is believed that they can make 150 miles in the same time.

Theosophists favor cremation for two reasons: It is the common Hindoo method of disposing of the dead, and it is a convenient and expeditious way of letting loose the astral body.

Some of the native women of Australia have a queer idea of beauty. They cut themselves with shells, keep the wounds open for a long time, and when they heal huge scars are the result. These scars are highly ornamental.

There are several instances on record of the fall of live insects, serpents and animals from the clouds—in short, instances when it has literally "rained" such creatures. At Lyons, France, in 1606, "it rained, for a goodly spell, toads of the bigness of a man's hand, and the stench from them, some days later, was intolerable." At Limerick, Ireland, in 1827, Wyatt records "a shower of small, live toads."

The speed of electricity is so great that its passage from point to point along a conducting wire may be regarded as practically instantaneous. Various attempts have been made to measure the rate at which it travels, and observers, with delicate instruments, have affirmed that it was not less than one hundred and fourteen thousand miles per second, and at one or two places its speed was as high as 240,000 miles.

A scientific writer says that if people on the star Sirius have telescopes powerful enough to distinguish objects on this planet and are looking at it now they are witnessing the destruction of Jerusalem, which took place over 1,800 years ago. Of course, the reason of this is that the light which the world reflects, traveling, as it does, at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, would take over eighteen centuries to reach the nearest fixed star.

One on the Landlord.

The landlord of a Florida hotel at which game figured sparsely on the bill of fare had among his guests recently a sporting Englishman who one day made the assertion that there were plenty of quail to be had within a few miles of the hotel. The landlord said, satirically, "I'll give you fifty cents for every duck you get and twenty-five cents a pair for quail." The Briton, with one man accompanying, set off. At nightfall they returned, and a witness of the incident said: "Well, sir, they just covered the office floor with birds. I never saw anything like it. And the landlord had to pay, too. Yes, sir. He sputtered for a while about its being unsportsmanlike to sell game, and all that, but he had made a promise and he had to stick to it. Being a mean man it nearly broke his heart, but his guests had all the birds they wanted for the next week."

Tiny Watches.

The fancy for small watches is a revival of the ancient fashion. It is chronicled that Bloody Queen Mary possessed an octagon silver watch whose dial measured only nine-tenths of an inch in diameter. Her unfortunate namesake, Mary Queen of Scots, took pride in a small silver death's head that concealed a dial in its throat. The works took the place of brains, and were wound up with catgut. The lower jaw opened on hinges to reveal the dial, and a small ring in the top of the skull served to attach the uncanny ornamental to a chatelaine.

THE RAG-PICKERS OF PARIS.

Thousands of People Who Gather Wealth from Rubbish and Refuse.

The wealth of Paris is so boundless that the rubbish and refuse of the city are worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand persons who earn a living by picking up what others throw away. Twenty thousand women and children exist by sifting and sorting the gatherings of the 'pickers, who collect every day in the year about 1,200 tons of merchandise, which they sell to the wholesale rag-dealers for some 70,000 francs. At night you see men with baskets strapped on their backs, a lantern in one hand, and in the other a stick with an iron hook on the end. They walk along rapidly, their eyes fixed on the ground, over which the lantern flings a sheet of light, and whatever they find in the way of paper, rags, bones, grease, metal, etc., they stow away in their baskets. In the morning, in front of each house, you see men, women, and children sifting the dust-bins before they are emptied into the scavengers' carts. At various hours of the day you may remark isolated rag-pickers, who seem to work with less method than the others and with a more independent air. The night pickers are generally novices; men who, having been thrown out of work, are obliged to hunt for their living like the wild beasts. The morning pickers are experienced and regular workers, who pay for the privelege of sifting the dust-bins of a certain number of houses and of trading with the results. The rest, the majority, are the coureurs, the runners, who exercise their profession freely and without control, working when they please and loafing when they please. They are the philosophers and adventurers of the profession, and their chief object is to enjoy life and meditate upon its problems.—[From "Proletarian Paris," by Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine for January.

Where Ball Dresses Are Made.

It seems that the lady members of the aristocracy run just the same risk as do the gentlemen of infection from their wearing apparel. Their grand dinner dresses, recherche walking costumes and delicate morning robes—even their bridal wreathes and beaded ball slippers are frequently made in the most miserable dens. A reporter has been having a chat with a lady who at one time was employed by a noted West end costumier.

"Many a titled dame would positively shudder," she exclaimed, "if she saw the poor, half-starved, fill-clad creatures who have the making of her finery."

"Do court dressmakers, then, like fashionable tailors, employ outside hands?"

"Yes, all do more or less, especially the smaller firms. Indeed, many of the so-called court dressmakers, whose places of business consist of swell flats or drawingroom floors, really do little or no work on the premises. They 'fit' ladies, certainly, but as often as not the material is made up in the most wretched slums by women who can scarcely earn enough to keep body and soul together. For instance, in a case I know of, a duchess ordered a wedding costume for a certain date. The linings were made by the firm, but the material for the bodice was given to one outside hand and that of the skirt to another. Much to her ladyship's chagrin, the costume was not ready by the day appointed. Now, what was the real reason? It was that the poor woman who had been entrusted with the making of the bodice had suddenly died of sheer worry and starvation. She was found lying on her old four-post bedstead in a little back room in Marylebone, with the half-finished garment grasped in her hand."

"Is the pay of these outside hands so very small then?"

"Yes, in the majority of cases. The court dress makers take good care to have nearly every farthing of the large profits for themselves. The middle hand gets no more than if she were employed on the most common work, yet so trying is their occupation that I have often known women to go blind or into consumption over it. Even when constantly employed they cannot earn more than 10 shillings or 12 shillings a week, and out of this paltry sum they have to find their own twist or cotton. So poor are they, indeed, that it is quite a common thing for them to get 'dolly shop' keepers to advance small sums on the material for one job till they have executed and been paid for another."

"I take it that all this applies to the small firms only?"

"Yes; mainly to those people who call themselves 'Madames' or 'Mesdames.' But it amounts to much the same thing even in the case of the largest court dressmakers. Once they give out work they cannot tell for certain where it is made up. They may give it to A, thinking that she does it at home, but very often A, for the sake of extra profit, gives it to B, and B may give it to C, some poor creature living in the depth of squalor. It is just the same with ball shoes and bridal wreaths. The former are, in very many instances, ornamented amidst the most unsanitary surroundings; the latter are made and mounted in places equally unhealthy and miserable. The only remedy for the evil is to make it illegal for firms to give out work at all. As it is, the servant is much safer than her mistress. The ordinary dressmaker does her work with her own hands in places which, if humble, are at least cleanly; the fashionable dressmaker simply does the fitting and talking. Sometimes she is so ashamed of the obvious poverty of her outdoor hands that she gives them particular instructions not to bring back work during business hours, in case they might be seen by her customers. Whenever I hear of a case of fever among the aristocracy I ask myself if the clothing is not more to blame than the drains."—London Chronicle.

Tennyson as a Mesmerist.

Tennyson had extraordinary mesmeric powers, says the Boston Herald's correspondent. He went, as a young man, with his wife to some country inn, and soon after his arrival a doctor called, who, having introduced himself said: "I am here with a lady who is suffering from severe physical ailments, and I want you to come and try your mesmeric passes on her, because I am quite convinced that you have strong mesmeric powers." Tennyson laughed at this, but he went with the doctor, who showed him how to make the passes, and he found that he had the power, and that it exercised a very beneficial influence on the suffering lady. Afterward when he went into the room the patient would fall into a mesmeric sleep almost before he began his passes on her. After the parties left the inn they did not meet for some years, and Tennyson did not recognize the doctor until reminded of the circumstances by the latter, who further said: "Do you know you saved the lady's life, and she is now my wife."

PARAGRAPHED POINTERS.

Some Very Jolly Things From the Newspaper Wits.

Overwork.—Polite doctor (cautiously)—Your husband is suffering from overwork or exessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants—it is, ahem! a little difficult to tell which." Anxious wife—Oh, it's overwork! Why, he can't even go to the theatre without rushing out half a dozen times to see his business partners."

Friend—It seems to me that I have seen something like that before. What is that painting after? Impecunious Artist—At present it is after a purchaser.—Harvard Lampoon.

A Matter of Situation.—Teacher—Tommy, what constitutes the difference between a village and a city? Tommy—One's in the east and the other's out west.—Indianapolis Journal.

Proverb Recalled—"My hair," mused Van Smythe, as he carefully consigned his two remaining wisps to their appointed places, "reminds me most painfully of a fool and his money."—Life's Calendar.

Mr. Clover—You say that the text was from Timothy. Now, what was it about? Little Tom—Oh, I don't know, but I s'pose it was 'bout makin' hay while de sun shines.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fond Mother (of delicate dude)—I think it is time Clarence selected a profession. What would you advise? Old Gent (reflectively)—He might do nicely as a typewriter girl—New York Weekly.

Holiday Compliment.—"How do I look?" asked the turkey as he expanded his gorgeous array of feathers. "Fit to kill," replied the sardonic old rooster, who is so tough he can't be eaten.—Washington Star.

Young Earnest—Do you know, Miss Seaside, everyone thinks you a great flirt." Miss Seaside—Well, they are very unjust. I am most constant, for my love is eternal—though the object changes.—Harper's Bazar.

"Oh," said the soulful young woman, "I believe I could live on poetry." "Well," replied the young man, who has scribbled and suffered, "I would advise you not to try it—not if you can get a place in a store."—Washington Star.

He Stood Corrected.—The New Yorker—"My rooms are on the fourth floor, so when you come to see me you must take the elevator up." His Boston cousin—That we could harly do. We will, however, ascend in the car.—Truth.

Hicks—Hamfatter is bound to rise in his profession. Wicks—At any rate, he's got an excellent chance. He can't get any lower than he is now, unless he digs a hole in the ground and crawls into it.—Boston Transcript.

Prison missionary—Don't you think that after you regain your liberty you can do better? Burglar—Well, I'll know enough not to have another pal that's so durn deaf he can't hear a p'liceman till he's right on us.—New York Weekly.

Mrs. Jackson-Parke—My, it's after one o'clock. I believe I'll retire. Mr. Parke—I guess I'll wait. The burglars ought to be along inside of an hour, and I do hate to be aroused after I have once gone to sleep.—Indianapolis Journal.

Hicks—Your wife, of course, is a lover of the beautiful. Wicks—Generally speaking, yes; but she doesn't particularly dote on the women I consider beautiful. At least I gather as much from her conversation.—Boston Transcript.

Early on the Stage.—Sturgis—We indulge domestic dfama, every night at our house. Parkes—Indeed! Who take part? Sturgis—My three-months-old daughter is leading lady and I do a walking gentleman's part.—New York Herald.

A Wife's Forethought.—He—I am going to the Old Chums' dinner to-night, love. She—But surely not in a dress suit? He—Of course, why not? She—It will look so out of place to come home in it in broad daylight.—Modern Society.

Two of a Kind.—"The only thing that does not lose its freshness and flavor as it grows in years," whispered young Mr. Spoonamore at the party, "is love." "And the oyster," said Miss Millsap, with a longing glance toward the supper room.—Chicago Tribune.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by the many wonderful cures it is accomplishing. It is just the medicine for you.

To Rent.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICES IN THE CITY

Splendid location. On ground oor, Five Sisters Block. Large; well lighted by electricity; heated with steam. Apply at C. P. R. ticket office. oct12-1m

GOOD CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE,

Albion Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.

Ground rent, $40 per month. Lease to run 5 years. Reason for selling:—Necessity of personal attendance to proprietor's brewery.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

FEBRUARY 6th, 1893.

ja30-td

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Eye and Ear.

DR. O. M. JONES, late clinical assistant a Moorefield Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Tuesdays.

DR. MARK S. WADE, Fridays.

Wil attend to Free Patients, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. of each week, at he hospital.

H M. YATES
S

ja10-1m

THE

E. B. EDDY CO.

Are now Manufacturing all kinds of

Brown & Manilla Wrapping Paper

TISSUE MANILLA. TEA PAPER.

ROLL AND PACKAGE TOILET PAPERS.

If the house you deal with does not keep their paper in stock write our Agent, and he will supply you with full particulars and prices.

James Mitchell, 102 Government Street, Victoria.

Factories---The Largest in the World, at HULL, CANADA.

wed

3 PRACTICAL POINTS

One of the most successful German physicians gave as the secret of his wonderful success these three important points:—

1. Keep the Head Cool.
2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.

These conditions are not so easily obtained as one would think. Why? Because without pure and healthy blood a vigorous circulation cannot be kept up, and because the food and occupation of most people tends to clog up the bowels and produce constipation. The success of B. B. B., like that of the German physician, lies in so purifying the blood and regulating the bowels, liver and stomach, that these three conditions are fulfilled easily, and disease can find no lodgment in the body.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

B B B

This medicine does purify the blood and cure all diseases arising from impure or unhealthy blood. It does regulate the entire system and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. During the past ten years over one million bottles have been sold in Canada, and, although we guarantee every bottle to do all we claim, we have not received a single complaint.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.,

(LIMITED)

CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.

THOS. SPENCE,

Notary Public and Land Agent

KELOWNA

Okanagan Mission, B.C.

ly- &w

A. MAXWELL MUIR.

ARCHITECT,

Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner block.

ap22

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A good plumber with small capital, who thoroughly understands hot water and steam heating; to combine with an old established stove, tinware and hot air business. Apply, Plumber, TIMES Office. de1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By middle aged lady, situation as housekeeper. Address, N. R., TIMES Office. de23

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

A GENTLEMAN wishes board and lodging in a private family. Address S. B., TIMES office. fe1-3t

WANTED—An eight roomed house with all modern conveniences. Centrally located; Fort St. preferred. Rent no object. Address P.O. Box 664, City. fe1-4t

WANTED—Comfortable board and lodging in private house for family of three. Address M. Y., this office. tf

WANTED TO RENT—About March 10th, a house with not less than 4 bedrooms, bath, hot and cold water and all conveniences. Careful tenant. Lease will be taken if house suitable. Rent must be moderate. Address T. H., TIMES Office.

LOST OR FOUND.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

LOST—By W. H. Meharry, on Yates St., Tuesday night, the sum of $40. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office. fe1-3t

LOST—A liver and white Spaniel pup, 6 months old. Finder will please return it to Tolmie & Stewart, 45 Yates St. fe1-2t

LOST—A pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder will be rewarded on leaving them at the TIMES Office. no23-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—Eight roomed house and lot. 68 feet frontage on Hillside Avenue, near fountain. $2150 cash. Apply R. C. Russell, 45 Hillside Avenue. ja30-4

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

FOR SALE—One American leather topped buggy, single and double harness, one American Rockaway, horses, milch cows. Apply to W. J. McKeon, Oriental Hotel. ja5-1m

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light housekeeping, at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ja4-tf

$10 A MONTH—Nice detatched cottages, Spring Ridge, six rooms each; this rent is very moderate. Also seven-roomed house and shop. Apply C. Farrington, Spring Ridge, or Mr. Kearns on the premises. se20tf

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797. Amount insured $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Yaston street, Victoria, B. C. ja23-1y

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOS TUNED AND REGULATED, $2.

MR. W. C. WINDEBANK, Vocal Humorist, Teacher of Vocal Music. Voices trained and improved for public singing. Terms moderate. 85 Fort St. A few more members wanted to complete singing class. Satisfaction guaranteed no1-tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 82.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN

Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y

Pride of the Island No. 131 meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au1yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS

Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,

No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE

No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH

Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning cordially invited.
E. LANGLEY, Scribe E.
[illegible] curd
1-1y

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.

Regular convention every Friday evening in Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.
oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN

Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C SMITH Secretary.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

J. K. GARROW, M.D.,
Has removed from 85 Superior Street, and the Wilson Block, Yates Street, to the London Block, cor. Broad and Johnson Streets. ja17tm

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL,
Has removed from Victoria West and Government Street to 106 Yates Street. Telephone No. 80.

DR. E. C. FOOT,
B. A. and M. B., University of Dublin. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. Residence, 129 Michigan Street, James Bay. Office, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Street. de3

DR. ERNEST HALL,
L.R.C.P., Edinb rgh.
Physician, Surgeon, etc. Specialty:—Eye' Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office, corner Yates and Douglas streets. Residence, corner Cadbore Bay road and Fernwood. au4

MRS. E. GALE,
Ladies' Nurse, from Sydney, N. S. W. Testimonials. 27 Spring Road, Spring Ridge. ja4-1m

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVE WOOD—Ring up No. 406, or leave order at 103 Douglas St., for Stove Wood. Orders filled promptly. A. C. Howe. fe1-4t

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 80.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184, ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coa and wood for sale s22-1y

TENDERS WANTED.

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, in the City of Victoria B. C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B. C. to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B. C. Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or in part.

The company will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Maps, profiles and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the company, 40 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 10th, 1893.

C. T. DUPONT,
Pres. Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.
j23

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of an office building for Robert Ward, Esq., will be received up to noon February 10th. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications at office of
S. MACLURE,
Room 23, Five Sisters Block. Architect.
fe1-6t

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As complaints have been made by residents of the higher levels that they are unable to obtain water, for the reason that it is being allowed to run to waste on the lower levels, the attention of all those so wasting water is called to the provisions of the "Water Works Prohibition By-Law," under which parties guilty of improperly wasting water are liable on conviction to a penalty of $100.

E. A. WILMOT,
Water Commissioner.
January 27, 1893. ja28-tf

R. C. P. CO'S
Screw steamer
Cariboo and Fly
CAPT. WM. BEYNON,
Will leave Victoria
On Saturday, Feb'y 4th,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
For Skeena River and Way Ports.
For freight apply to
DALBY & CLAXTON,
ja31-4t 64 Yates Street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Failing further notice the High, Central and Ward Schools will not be re-opened until Monday morning next, at the usual hour. By order of the Board.
JB. WILLIAMS,
fe1-4t Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Saturday, February 4th.
THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,
Mr. John Dillon
And an unusually strong supporting company, in his new and successful comedy,
"A MODEL HUSBAND."
A laugh producer, illustrating "Is Marriage a Failure?"
Seats now on sale at Jamieson's; 50c. and $1.
fe1-4t

A GREAT BRIDGE.

It is Now Being Built Across the Thames at London.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A bridge is now building over the Thames River at London, England, which is interesting in many respects. Its length, including the abutments, is but 949 feet, but the approaches bring the total length of the structure to 2940 feet. The width of the bridge diminishes from 70 feet at the beginning of each approach to 50 feet over the center of the river. There are three spans in the bridge proper—two side spans of 270 feet clear length each, which are built on the suspension principle, and a center span of 200 feet on the bascule or true drawbridge type, with two high level footpaths. This bascule span is in two equal halves, each pivoted at the piers, so that they can be raised by hydraulic machinery, assisted by a system of balanced weights. These leaves will not require to be raised very often, as the clear height from the water level to their position when lowered is over 29 feet, an ample distance to accommodate most of the traffic along the river. When these draw spans are raised travelers have the option of climbing a stair or being raised by hydraulic lifts to the two foot bridges which stretch from tower to tower at a height of 140 feet above the water level.

It is stated that the drawbridges which project from the bottom of these towers meeting in midstream may be easily mistaken for an ordinary iron span of 200 feet. Each is made up of four longitudinal girders, the depth being greatest close to the tower to give the bottom a curve, with cross girders between carrying the roadway. But the two parts are not joined at the center, and instead of terminating at the towers each is pivoted to an immense pier at the respective towers, which alone weighs something like 26 tons, and the steel work continued into the interior of the pier for a distance of 49 feet.

This inner arm is fitted with a ballast box containing 300 tons of lead to counterbalance to outer arm. The weight of each leaf with its ballast of lead is 950 tons. The footways are on the cantilever system, and were built out from the piers, each cantilever arm being 60 feet long and the connecting spans were joined the last joint to be made was only an eighth of an inch out of the way at a temperature of 60 deg, so that the expansion of the iron as soon as the weather became warmer enabled the workmen to make a close connection. The work was done by Sir William Arrol, builder of the Forth bridge, from plans prepared by J. Wolfe Barry.

Dr. Nansen's Polar Ship.

Dr. Nansen's polar ship has progressed so far in construction that one can now form some idea of its general outline, says the Folkebladet of Christiana. The slanting sides strike the eye at once. Under the supposition that the vessel will be "screwed" by the ice, care has been taken that no projecting points or flat surfaces exist. The peculiar design is based on the anticipation that all ice, when meeting the vessel, will be forced down under it, allowing it to be raised so much out of the water. For the same reason the bottom of the vessel is covered with hard and smooth wood—greenheart, three to six inches thick. Inside the vessel is provided with horizontal, vertical and diagonal cross-beams, fastened by hundreds of iron and wooden joints, giving the impress of great solidity. The frame is mostly of old oak. Besides the outermost covering of greenheart, there are two oak skins. The vessel is provided with a steam engine of 162 horse power. It is rigged as a three-master schooner and will mainly rely on its sails when in the ice. Its dimensions are: Keel, 31 meters; greatest length of deck, 39 meters; greatest width of deck, 11 meters; height from keel to deck, 5.35 meters; when loaded, 4.75 meters; displacement, 800 tons.

The hull will be extremely heavy on account of the heavy material used in its construction, yet it is estimated that she will be able to carry 400 tons of coal and provisions, etc. Besides the smaller boats used for reconnoitering, etc., two large boats are being built able to hold the whole crew of twelve men and provisions for three months. If the polar currents are running as Nansen supposes, it becomes reasonable to expect that his expedition will meet with success. His vessel is certainly a marvel of solidity.

No One Lives to Himself Alone.

We may endeavor to close our eyes to the truth of this statement, and with the inmate selfishness which prevails in the human heart, strive to envelop ourselves in all the absorbant folds of self-love and self-occupation, but this indisputable fact still remains unaltered, that "no one lives to himself alone."

There is a silent influence for good or evil that we exert over those with whom we come in contact which still further supports the truth of this statement. A person of bright, sanguine temperament in constant companionship with one of those morbid natures, which always see the dark side of everything, will do far more towards changing his disposition than a dozen lectures on cheerfulness. Thus, to the listless, indolent man, a practical, business-like person will be a continual example of the advantages to be gained by industrious, methodical habits. We are a dependent people at our best; each in a measure leaning upon one another for support, either physically or morally. The farmer, while sowing his fields or reaping his grain, considers not the hundreds in the far-away, busy city who will be nourished by the fruits of his labor; he neither sows nor reaps for himself alone. The machinist, hammering away at his daily toil, thinks not of the countless numbers who would be benefitted by his labor.—Helen Wilson, in Canada.

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The Daily Times.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

The Post-Intelligencer is quite strongly opposed to the idea that the United States should annex either British North America, Mexico or Central America. While there may be sentimental arguments in favor of such a course, it says, there are many practical reasons against it. It appears to us that the most obvious practical reason against annexation is that neither of the three regions mentioned wants to be annexed to the United States, though, curiously enough, this reason is omitted from our Seattle contemporary's list. We are quite certain about this in the case of Canada, and the presumption is very strong as regards the other countries. Since, according to the Post, the United States does not want to annex us, and since we do not want to be annexed, there would appear to be no danger of the union coming about. It is of interest, however, to note the Post's arguments against the project from an academical point of view. They bear somewhat roughly on our poor country, as will be seen:—

There are strong arguments against the acquisition of Canada by the United States. The Dominion and provincial governments, after deducting all their assets, owe the British bondholders $280,000,000, or $56 per head of population. The Federal debt of the United States July 1, 1891, was only $13 per head of population, while the debts of the individual states, corresponding to the Canadian provinces, were less than $5 more. The population of Canada is nearly stationary. When the present Dominion was formed in 1867 it was predicted by its architects that it would include 15,000,000 inhabitants by 1891. The population was 4,325,000 in 1881, and it had only increased to 4,900,000 in 1891. These figures prove that emigrants to Canada cannot be induced to stay there; and that native Canadians by hundreds of thousands are abandoning their homes.

The solution for the Canadian situation is said to be reciprocity or annexation. Canada will certainly not get unlimited reciprocity from the United States unless she is ready to grant unlimited reciprocity, and Canada does not pretend that she is ready for that; free products, free manufactured goods and free fisheries is more than Canada will grant, and yet she cannot get free trade from us save on these terms. If Canada asked for annexation to the United States to-morrow her proposition would be rejected, if the tail of the Dominion had to go with the hide—if we had to take Quebec. Quebec is a thorn in the side of the Dominion; she would be an indigestible lump for our stomach. The English speaking provinces, like Ontario and British Columbia, have a very fine population, but priest-ridden Quebec is too hard a nut to break our jaw with trying to crack. In 1854 if Canada had asked for annexation she would have found the free states of the North eager for her admission to the Union, but to-day Canada, with Quebec, is not viewed as worth bidding for.

There are here a good many assertions that cannot be gainsaid, but by supplying a few additional facts we may further light up the situation. In the first place, Canadians much prefer the constitution under which they live to that of the United States. Then if we have a Quebec problem—which, by the way, is not so alarming as the Post-Intelligencer represents—our neighbors have a worse one in their negro population. Quebec is, indeed, no more disturbing a factor in Canadian politics than the army of ignorant voters controlled by Tammany Hall is in the politics of the States. Besides, the Post seems to forget that of the Canadians who have emigrated to the States a large percentage are French, and they seem so far to have caused no trouble there. It is to be freely admitted, however, that the United States has in the colored race as much as it wants to cope with it in the way of race problems, and thus far we can heartily fall in with the Post-Intelligencer's philosophy. The race objection our contemporary regards as applying to Cuba and Hawaii as well as continental countries. The Post indulges in a little bit of pessimism, which is perhaps not ill-founded. It says:—"With 65,000,000 of people the United States to-day is so large as to excite the apprehension of thoughtful statesmen that we are in danger of breaking through our own weight. Nothing but the eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty, joined to the largest patriotism, will save our nation from the fate of Rome, which recklessly extended her territory over races that were neither homogeneous nor assimilative, and finally broke in two of its own weight and was speedily destroyed in detail." It does look as though the United States will consult its own safety if it refuses to increase its territory and make itself top-heavy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Prince Edward Island paper is authority for the statement that the island province has been going behind-hand for years at the rate of $50,000 annually, which deficiency must be made good by further subsidy from Ottawa or by some new methods of Provincial taxation.

In the absence of contradiction, we must assume the correctness of the theory we ventured to put forward in regard to Dr. Bourinot's $100 fee. It is therefore incumbent on the Government to lay Dr. Bourinot's opinion before the public, since it was ostensibly obtained in the interest of the public and was paid for with public money. By all means let it be produced.

St. John, N.B., Telegraph: There were 16 new woollen mills put in operation in the State of Maine last year. How many in New Brunswick or the Maritime Provinces? There were some 40 pulp mills in the state, and one, we believe, in this province. Such facts as these accentuate the need of reciprocity, not in the natural products alone but in many lines of manufacturing as well. The sole advantage that the adjoining state has over this province is that it has a free market throughout a republic of 65 millions of people.

An eastern contemporary remarks that during the Mackenzie regime under a tariff for revenue only, when no protection was given manufacturers and the taxes went to the Government alone, the customs duties exacted from the people $3.12 to $3.95 per head of the population. Under the Macdonald-Thompson regime, when the manufacturers receive the largest part of the taxes as "protection pap," the exaction from each person for Government purposes alone ranges from $4.23 in 1885, $4.24 in 1886, and $4.25 in 1892 to $5.23 in 1893. The Government exacts from the taxpayer $1.12 to $1.28 more for revenue purposes than was exacted under Mr. Mackenzie's Revenue Tariff regime. Add to the above from $4 to $5 per head as a very low estimate of the amount of the "protective" duties that go to the manufacturers as a result of the protective tariff and we find that the taxpayer pays now from $8 to $10 per head of his family again: $3.12 to $3.95 under the Mackenzie tariff. The Mackenzie tariff ranged from free goods to 17½ except for wines, candies, tobacco, spices and such goods, while the Foster tariff ranges from 20 to 60 per cent. and even very much higher. The industry that cannot thrive under the protection afforded by a 17½ per cent. tariff, in addition to the incidental advantages afforded by cost of carriage, etc., is plainly not fitted for the country, and bonusing it to any greater extent is sheer robbery of the consumer.

DALTON M'CARTHY.

A Synopsis of His Speech to His North Simcoe Constituents.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—McCarthy was given a fine reception at Stayner yesterday and at the banquet at Barrie in the evening. Hundreds were turned away from the meeting at Stayner, where he made the big speech of the day. Referring to the school case he said:—"Everyone supposed, as the court of the highest character and greatest renown had pronounced against the decision of the supreme court and in favor of the constitution, that there was an end to it, but it is not so. Here, again, we have sitting in Ottawa—I am only going to mention it—a tribunal called a court, acting in the matter spoken of, as a judicial undertaking to reconsider, to re-hear and possibly to reverse a decision in the interest of the people of Canada. I differ from that proceeding. I want you to understand this point, because I will take no mandate from you without full explanation of the fact that I deny the right of a responsible government of this country to call itself a judicial tribunal and then to escape their just responsibilities. I mean responsibilities as Ministers of the Crown, for whatever act they might do, would be as Ministers of the Crown. I am opposed to their acting, or assuming to act, in taking any steps by which, under any possibility, in any event, or under any circumstances whatever, the decision of the Privy Council in respect to the separate schools in Manitoba could be reversed. That question will come up at the next session. The French Canadians are just as determined that the government act. It is the tail which seems generally to wag the dog, as it is not the great English-speaking people who seem to govern the country, but a small band, comparitively speaking, of French-Canadian supporters of the Government, who seem to determine their policy. The result may be that the French Canadians' wish may be gratified, and some act may be attempted to interfere with the law passed in 1890. I believe in my conscience that the Government is playing with fire, that when the Manitoba school question was decided it should have been left untouched, and that all parties, especially the Government, should have accepted the decision of the tribunal which it consulted in order to determine those different questions of construction as to our constitution.

AN IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

If I return to Ottawa it will be in a different capacity from that which I occupied up to this time on the ministerial side of the house. (Sensation.) You remember we adopted our present trade policy to protect this country against the Americans. We adopted it because Canada was made a slaughter market, was being ruined, or in danger of it. Our farmers had to meet importations of farming products, beef, pork, corn, oats, wheat, flour, etc., while the market of the United States was denied them. This was the main cause which induced me to advocate, and you to adopt, the celebrated N.P. resolution introduced in the House by Sir John Macdonald, and afterwards sustained at the polls. But very curious results, as far as Britain is concerned, have happened. Practically, what I suggest is this: That the tariff having been simplified and equalized it should be amended by containing a clause that goods imported from Britain, or indeed from any part of the empire, should be admitted on a minimum tax say of 10 per cent. less than the existing tariff. I think for the present, at all events, and until the action of the Cleveland administration is seen, it would not be fair to remove the duties so far as the United States are concerned, and to leave our manufacturers and our farmers and others exposed to the same unfair system of competition that induced us in 1878 to adopt the protective system and to establish a National Policy tariff; but if our manufacturers and our farmers have the benefit on equal terms of the American markets I think this ought not to continue.

NO LONGER A MINISTERIALIST.

I have now to tell you as a man of honor, that I shall no longer be found occupying a seat on the ministerial side of the House; that I am no longer a Government supporter and I take my seat on the cross benches of the House. (Applause.) You may say I should stand by the Government; we don't want our representative to be anything but a Government supporter. If you say so my resignation will be tendered to the Speaker of the Commons as soon as the mail can carry it. On the other hand, if you endorse me, I will go down fortified by the conclusion that what I have said and done you have approved and you have given me liberty to go on in the line I have adopted.

A RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE.

The meeting passed a resolution disapproving of the Empire's attack on McCarthy, and considering it unjustified and calculated to breed dissension and cause discord in the party, not only in Ontario, but throughout the Dominion. The resolution expressed confidence in McCarthy.

PRESS COMMENT.

Globe:—His reception by his constituents seems to have been such as to discourage for the future any attempt to discipline a public man for the offense of thinking and speaking for himself. We think it may be said, also, apart from the question of the soundness or practicability of his opinions and proposals as to the tariff, that there has been furnished another indication of the deep dissatisfaction with the present economic policy of the country, and conditions which result from it.

The Mail: On one important point he spoke with no uncertain sound. He declared strongly for equality of treatment and pronounced against interference at the instigation of the Roman church with the rights and privileges of the people of Manitoba. Seeing Mr. McCarthy's hint to the administration on the tariff reform has been received with contempt, it must be plain that it is idle to hold the party together on a purely high tariff basis. The tariff must come down or there will be open rebellion in the ranks.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and from the City and Province.

W. L. Ogle leaves for the east this evening.

Mrs. Springer, of Vancouver, is in the city.

A. C. Fraser and wife, of Cowichan, are at the Oriental.

W. Bell of Winnipeg, one of Canada's cattle kings, is in the city.

Capt. W. E. George came over on the Kingston last evening.

Mrs. M. A. Smith returned to-day from a visit to the mainland.

Engineer Hill, of Westminster, was a passenger by the Islander to-day.

Rev. S. Smith and wife and Miss Lindsay, of New York, are in the city.

Geo. Gillespie, of the Bank of B. C., arrived from Vancouver on the Islander.

A. E. Macnaughton and Mrs. Macnaughton returned on the steamer Islander from Vancouver.

Leonard Heynemann, who has been spending a month here leaves for his home in San Francisco on Saturday.

J. H. Brownlie and Mrs. Brownlie leave for the east to-night by the N.P. R. They will return home via New Orleans and San Francisco.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Snow! Slush! Cough! LANGLEY'S Balsam of Aniseed! Cured!

A LARGE ORDER.

Ten Million Feet of Lumber for Australia to be Cut in B.C.

Robert Ward & Co. have received an order for 10,000,000 feet of lumber, to be used principally in a mining district in Australia. The lumber will be cut on the island and mainland and will require from ten to fifteen ships for its transportation. The firm is to be congratulated on successfully negotiating a contract which will, in its carrying out, inure to the benefit of many people.

FROM NORTHERN WATERS.

Arrival of the Topeka From Alaska With the Latest News.

The steamship Topeka arrived at Port Townsend yesterday, four days from Sitka, making the round trip in 9½ days. She had a very pleasant trip, with clear, cold weather. It was 12 degrees above at Sitka, but increased in cold on the return, the lowest temperature being five degrees below at Loring on January 30. No snow was met until reaching Bella Bella, from which point continuous snowstorms were experienced to Port Townsend.

The U.S.S. Pinta was on a cruise to Cape Fox among the Indian tribes, where disturbances, with bloodshed, had been experienced from whiskey troubles. The arrest of two white men followed—the usual experience of such transgressors — with this peculiarity: The white men were found hiding in the shadow (literally) of the U.S. custom house at Mary Island.

Business was dull all along the line, but the news from the Yukon gold fields warrants the hope that a great influx of miners will go to that region this season. The gold fields are in British territory.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Events Called "Off" Till a More Convenient Season.

Rude Boreas is responsible for a sad derangement of social functions which were to have taken place this week. All these pleasant anticipations of good times have been ruthlessly dispelled by the glacial breath of the Ice King, and it has become the duty of the promoters of these meetings to announce their postponement until a more seasonable period. A faithful few, indeed, would have cheerfully braved the terrors of the time, and climbed over snowbanks, given buffet for buffet to the surly blast and defied the blinding snow, to enjoy the pleasures of fraternal and social intercourse in lodge and parlor—for of such are the lodges' backbone. But where two or three are gathered together round a stove the conversational gaps are apt to be of portentous dimensions and yawns of similar magnitude are liable to follow. So, it has been decided to wait until some Victoria weather arrives; e. g. the mild chinook blowing up out of the south, whereat the snow and ice give immediate place. The following are some of the postponements "owing to the severity of the weather:"

The dinner of the Christ Church Cathedral choir which was to have been given to-night, has been postponed on account of the weather.

"Owing to the inclemency of the weather" Seghers Council, Y.M.I., have decided to indefinitely postpone the presentation of the drama, "The Rose of Ettrick Vale." It will be given when the weather becomes better.

The teachers' meeting of the Reformed Episcopal Sunday school is postponed.

BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Czar's Visit to Cowichan — "Tooting His Own Horn."

DUNCAN'S, Jan. 31.—We are having lots of "the beautiful," and it looks as though winter has set in at last.

Our members paid us a visit on Saturday night. We met at the Agricultural Hall and most of the solid men of the district attended. Mr. W. C. Duncan was in the chair. The Attorney-General was the first speaker. After apologizing for not coming amongst us sooner and oftener, he gave us a brief sketch of his trip to Ottawa and the business transacted during his stay there. Mr. Davie at the commencement told us he was not going to make a formal speech; at all events he was not at his best. I suppose being a cabinet minister he had to guard cabinet secrets. His mission was successful so far as quarantine matters was concerned, but the disputed railroad belt was not settled. He scorched the Dominion Government for not coming to terms and judging from his speech he was going to have justice done the province. I think it is time our members at Ottawa took the same stand. We have always been snubbed by the Dominion and made a dumping ground for broken down political favorites. He next told us what he advocated being done towards the rivers of the province. He touched upon the Chinese tax and the balance sheet of the provincial finance minister, the redistribution of seats, the Governor's speech, the smallpox in Victoria, the little "unpleasantness" that occurred, how he had been called hard names for trying to do right; he also alluded to a Mr. Beaven of Victoria and a Mr. Brown of New Westminster. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may know those two gentlemen. It appears to me I have heard those names before. I don't think they are bosom friends of the attorney-general.

There is one paragraph in the Governor's speech I am interested in, and that is the reference to capital and labor. The present government has always sided in with capital; perhaps they can see some easier road than using the militia. After Mr. Davie had concluded, Mr. Croft took the stand and made a neat little speech. He told us to try fruit raising, spoke of the roads, trails and rivers, how he had worked with the attorney-general in procuring our fair share of appropriations, how they both came up to have a talk with their constituents, more so than making set speeches. After asking our members a few ugly questions, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, also a vote of thanks to our members, the meeting closed. — — SETTLER.

To-night opera house well-heated.

anker's Notice.

You will be happy during 1893 if you buy blank books at Kerr & Begg's bookstore. *

Will Supply the Feed.

Brackman & Ker were awarded the contract for feed for the horses of the fire department at a meeting of the fire wardens held this afternoon in the city hall.

Leaks in the Roof.

The roof of the city lockup needs considerable repairs. Since the recent heavy fall of snow the roof has leaked, and Jailer Mitten has his work cut out in placing buckets underneath the leaks.

Maritime Province Mutton.

Porter & Sons received 100 carcases of dressed mutton to-day direct from Prince Edward Island. They arrived in good condition. This is a long distance to bring dressed meat to market. Good sheep are hard to obtain just now, hence the shipment.

Frozen in a Snow Heap.

William Triglawn, aged 24, was found lying in a heap of snow on Humboldt street this morning. Triglawn was partially frozen. He was taken to the police station and revived. Triglawn was drunk when he fell into the snow heap, and was unable to help himself. He was sober when taken out.

Returned Chinese.

Twenty Chinese destined for United States points, who were passengers on the Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, have been returned to Victoria. They claimed to be merchants with a right to land, but Collector Wasson directed that they be returned to Victoria. Just what further steps will be taken in the matter are not known.

Enticed to His Doom.

A young Englishman named Burt Widlake, wanted at Tacoma for forgery, was enticed across the line from Westminster on Monday and arrested at New Whatcom. He committed the crime while employed by the Northern Pacific railway company and they were the sufferers by it. Widlake was here some weeks ago after he departed from Tacoma.

Whisky Seller Fined.

A party of Indians had a big drunk on the reserve on Tuesday night, the principal gainer by the event being an Italian who, the Indians say, supplied them with liquor and then robbed one of them. He was fined $50 and costs in the provincial court this morning for supplying liquor to Indians, but there was not sufficient evidence to lay a charge of stealing against him.

Beginning to Climb.

There was a scarcity of coal in the city yesterday owing to the enormous consumption and increased demand. Nearly all the yards in the city ran out. Of course there is no danger of a famine, coal is to be had so close at hand. It is, however, next to impossible to deliver coal at many places in the city, as some of the districts are impassable. The price has been advanced to $7 a ton. A good supply came in last night over the E. & N.

Capt. Rudlin as a Photographer.

The Islander arrived in port at noon to-day. She did not leave Vancouver till late this morning, being detained by the heavy fog and snowfall. Yesterday's eastern mail was aboard. A very rough time was experienced on the gulf. Capt. Rudlin says it was one of the roughest trips that he has had, and as a fitting remembrance of the voyage the genial captain himself photographed the Islander and his passengers upon arrival at the outer wharf.

Emphatically Denied.

John Morrison, father of M. J. Morrison, the young man killed by the Tumbo Island explosion, called at the TIMES office this morning and indignantly denied the statement that he had announced his intention to sue the mine company for $10,000 damages. He says the utter nonsense of the statement that the engine was in incompetent hands, giving cause for the action, will be understood when it is stated that young Morrison himself hired the engineers.

The tug Phantom has not yet returned from Tumbo island, although she has been gone nearly 60 hours. No fears for her safety are entertained, however as she is in all probability in shelter in some bay or cove. The relatives of the dead men are anxiously waiting for the bodies. Should the boat return to night the inquest will be held in the morning.

Do Not Miss

Reading this item. As Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public, and as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to reopen in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business, established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate. *

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

The schooner Borealis will be launched from Turpel's ways after the thaw.

Steamer Haytien Republic arrived from Portland last evening and left for Vancouver this morning.

Monday night's gale on the Sound sunk the steamers W. K. Merwin, Utsalady and Colby. They were all small boats, two of them passenger crafts and the other a freighter. No one was drowned. The total value of the three vessels is probably $15,000.

The Puget Sound agent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has announced that unless there is an unusually heavy passenger traffic this year only the Queen and City of Topeka will be run to Alaska. The shortening of the salmon pack cuts the freight down.

While the wrecker Mascotte was at work at the ship Ericsson, Diver Murdoch McDonald had an interesting time of it. The weather was stormy and the wrecker was working close in, so all the sub-marine visits were made in the surf. He succeeded, however, in locating nearly every article recovered during the trip and his work was therefore very successful.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Sleighing was again greatly in vogue to-day and the streets had quite a lively appearance.

The Eastern mail due in Vancouver to-day will not arrive till to-morrow (Friday) afternoon.

Should the weather be satisfactory there will be a very fine amateur dramatic performance in Victoria West Hall on February 9.

The choir of Christ Church Cathedral will banquet to-night at the Hotel Victoria. It will begin at 7:30. The choir hold a banquet annually.

E. H. Morgan, the sealer charged with forging an advance note will be tried in the Speedy Trials Court before Mr. Justice Walkem to-morrow.

The wife of Capt. Ridderbejelke, well known here, was adjudged insane in the superior court at Whatcom on Tuesday, and ordered to be sent to Steilacoom asylum.

A large force of men swept and dug the snow off James Bay bridge this morning. The ice on the bay was so thick that the piled up snow from the bridge failed to make any impression.

The plumbers are the busy men this weather; there is a rich account of "busted" water pipes and frozen cisterns to make their hearts rejoice and give the bookkeeper some big "figgerin" to do.

The Canadian Settlers' Loan and Investment Company, Ltd., of London, have entered the local financial market and through their agents Turner, Beeton & Co., are prepared to make loans on real estate.

The suit of the National Electric Light and Tramway Company vs. Paterson and McKay, will come up for trial Feb. 17th. Belyea & Gregory appear for the plaintiffs and Bodwell & Irving for the defendants.

A special assize court will be held at Nanaimo on February 16th to try the men under arrest for kidnapping the sailors from the steamer Bawnmore. The Duncan's murder case will also be heard at the sitting of the court.

The government appraisers are finally at work on the Port Angeles reserve. The appraisers are H. L. Wilson of Spokane, J. L. Whittington of Seattle, and N. J. Carrigan of Port Angeles. They have 1500 lots to appraise.

There was a chimney fire on Fisgard street in Chinatown last night, and in going to the scene the big engine got stuck in the snow on Yates street. Nearly 10 minutes were lost in getting another team. There was no loss by the fire.

A gentleman in stepping back to allow a lady to pass on a narrow beaten path on Belleville street missed his footing and left a faithful portrait of his back in the beautiful snow. The lady generously assisted the fallen knight to regain his pins, and there was an all round laugh.

Aluminium Horseshoes.

"That was a funny idea of those fellows in the Finnish cavalry regiments recently in experimenting with aluminium for horseshoes," was the remark of Captain James Morris, an ex-army officer, at the Southern last night. "They took a number of their horses and had them shod; on one fore foot they put an iron shoe, such as we all use, and on the other they put a shoe made of aluminium. This was repeated in shoeing the hind feet, and I wouldn't be surprised if the freak should cause a revolution in horseshoeing. It seems that after six weeks' trial, during which time the horses had been moving on a particularly hard and stony road, it was found that the aluminium shoes had worn infinitely better than those of iron; and while the latter had gone to pieces the former were intact. It is funny, but it may prove a big thing for army horses yet."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

From the Inner Wharf.

The steamer City of Kingston, which for several evenings has been leaving for the Sound from the outer wharf, will leave the inner wharf this evening.

SPENCER'S ARCADE SALE

BLANKETS

Grey Wool—7 lbs., $2.75; 8 lbs. $3.25.

White (ALL WOOL)—6 lbs., $2.95; 7 lbs., $3.75; 8 lbs. $4.25.

A better quality, full size, at $6.50. This is a splendid Blanket.

The best in the city, extra large size, all pure wool, $7.50.

WADDED COMFORTS

At 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.35 and $1.50.

Real Eider Down Quilts from $6.50.

These Goods are Seasonable and Fine Value.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

DULUTH

Situated at the entrance to Seymour Narrows, the Terminus of the Canada Western Railway, in connection with the Ferry to the Mainland.

LOTS IN THE ORIGINAL TOWNSITE.

(Lots in the Original Townsite can be had at present prices until January 1st, when prices will be raised 25 per cent.)

The above statement was made in December last, and in conformity with same prices have been raised 25 per cent.

The firs payment of $100,000 of the subscription to the stock of the Railway Co. has been made.

The Lots owned by the Canada Western Railway Co. in Duluth are NOT FOR SALE.

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

N. V. Coal Company Shipments.

The following are the foreign shipments of coal by the New Vancouver Coal Company for January:

	Tons
1—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	82
2—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	37
5—Ship Eclipse, Honolulu, H.I.	2,429
6—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	36
6—Str. Wilmington, Portland, Or	125
7—Bark General Fairchild, Wilmington,	2,300
7—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	36
10—Str. Haytian Republic, Portland	109
10—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	51
12—Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	37
12—Str. Romulus, San Francisco	4,057
14—Ship Louis Walsh, San Francisco	2,233
14—Ship Occidental, San Francisco	2,435
14—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	42
16—Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	50
16—Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	55
17—Str. Wilmington, Portland	111
19—Str. Bawnmore, San Francisco	2,961
19—Str. Collis, Port Townsend	60
20—Ship J. B. Brown, Wilmington	2,432
20—Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	33
23—Ship Haytian Republic, Portland	130
23—Str. Jeanie, San Francisco	1,340
23—Str. Collis, Port Townsend	62
24—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	32
27—Str. Wilmington, Portland	111
28—Str. Romulus, San Francisco	4,068
30—Bark Rufus E. Woods, San Francisco	2,140
31—Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	30
Total	27,618

Wellington.

3—Ship Glory of the Seas, San Francisco	3,350
7—Bark McNeil, San Francisco	1,700
7—Str. Costa Rica, San Francisco	2,495
10—Str. Haytien Republic, Seattle	300
12—Str. Umatilla, Seattle	900
16—Str. Wellington, New Haven	2,550
18—Str. R. Transit, Port Townsend	230
20—Ship Invincible, San Francisco	2,130
23—Str. Costa Rica, San Francisco	2,225
24—Bark Highland Light, San Francisco	2,000
28—Str. Wellington, San Francisco	2,500
Total	20,400

East Wellington.

3—Str. Signal, San Francisco	640
23—Bark Melrose, San Francisco	1,490
26—Str. Empire, San Francisco	990
Total	3,120

Union.

6—Str. San Mateo, San Francisco	4,380
13—Ship J. C. Potter, San Francisco	1,940
27—Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,436
27—Str. San Mateo, San Pedro	4,300
Total	12,056

Glasgow beef hams and finnan haddie by express at Jameson's, 33 Fort St.

Tennyson's poems, latest edition, just arrived and for sale by J. Johnson & Co. *

Do You WANT A FRUIT OR CHICKEN RANCH IN 5 OR 4 ACRE BLOCKS.

Half hour from the City Hall.
Good Roads. Good Water.
$100 Cash; balance spread over 6 or 8 years.

J. E. CRANE & CO., 30 BROAD ST. AGENTS.

Mackie's Pure Highland Scotch Whiskies

MACKIE'S SELECTED LAGAVULIN.

MACKIE'S VERY RARE OLD SPECIAL.

MACKIE'S OLD BLEND of the WHITE HORSE Cellar.

The famous LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAND OF ISLAY, SCOTLAND. The Lagavulin Whisky is famous for its fine quality, being made from pure Scotch Malt only, and has long been the favorite beverage of Sportsmen. The most eminent Physicians of the day prescribe it where a stimulant is required.

Lagavulin Distillery, Islay,
Laphroaig Distillery, Islay,
Craig-Ellachie Distillery, Glenlivet.
Glendronach Distillery, Aberdeenshire,
Kintyre Distillery, Campbeltown,
Longrow Distillery, Campbeltown.

MACKIE & Co., 13 Carlton Place, Glasgow, Scotland.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

ROYALTY TURNING ECONOMIC.

All Game Killed at Shooting Parties Sold at the Highest Market Rates.

New York Record.]

Emperor William has, much to the disgust of a considerable portion of his subjects, inaugurated the practice of having all the game killed at the imperial shooting parties sold for the highest possible price to the game dealers at the Prussian capital. Hitherto it has always been customary that such of the game as was not required for the royal household or for presentation to the participants in the hunt should be given to the hospitals and charitable institutions of Berlin.

The same thing is done by the royal family in England, and immense hampers of game shot at Windsor, Osborne, Sandringham and Balmoral are received by the various London hospitals during the autumn and early winter months.

In France, however, at the Presidential battues in the state forest of Rambouillet all the game shot is sold to the Paris game-dealers, this method of disposal having been inaugurated under the economical, and, in every way mean, regime of President Grevy.

The idea of selling game shot on the estate to game dealers would have been regarded as the height of bad form and vulgarity 30 or 40 years ago in England and the adoption of the practice is altogether attributable to the indiscriminate and wholesale slaughter of birds and ground game, most of the former artificially bred.

Where formerly hundreds of heads of game were shot to-day they are shot by thousands, the majority of the birds having in most cases been purchased and imported into the preserves but a few days previous to the shoot. The selling of the game is, I suppose, designed in a measure to reduce the expense involved by the purchase of the birds.

At one of the great country houses not a hundred miles distant from Paris, the preserves of which are famous throughout Europe for the abundance of the game, every piece is sent to Paris for sale, and the strictest rule prevails against any of the guests who have taken part in the battue from appropriating any bird that they may have shot. No one is permitted to retain his day's bag.

Some of them used to endeavor to avoid this regulation, whereupon the noble proprietor made a point of going around the various bed and sitting rooms while his guests were at their post-prandial coffee for the purpose of hunting up any game they might have hidden away. On such occasions as these he was accompanied by a dog specially trained for the purpose, who would at once commence to point on entering any room where there were hares or birds concealed.

ORIGIN OF OLD SAYINGS.

George Washington Responsible for "Brother Jonathan."

It seems strange to speak of the United States as "Brother Jonathan," and the wonder is how it ever began; but on enquiring into the matter Harper's Young People finds that the custom arose from an ordinary remark made by George Washington at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. On going to Massachusetts to organize the army he found it scant in ammunition and all means of defense; and no one could suggest any way out of the difficulty. Something must be done at once for the public safety, and Gen. Washington, who had great confidence in the judgment of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, said in this dilemma:—"We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." "Brother Jonathan" was equal to the occasion and supplied many of the lacking necessities, and afterward during the war it became the custom in any emergency to say:—"We must consult Brother Jonathan." In time the name became applied to the whole country, and it is pleasant to know that the great Washington himself was the originator of it.

"Robbing Peter to pay Paul" was first used when Westminster Abbey was called St. Peter's Cathedral. Money being needed to settle the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral, it was taken by those in authority from St. Peter's, quite to the dissatisfaction of the people, who asked: "Why rob St. Peter to pay St. Paul?" Over 200 years afterward the saying was again used in regard to the same churches at the death of the Earl of Chatham, the city of London declaring that so great a statesman should be buried in St. Paul's, while Parliament insisted that one so noble in every way would be more properly placed amid the dust of kings in Westminster Abbey, and that not to bury him there would be for the second time "robbing St. Peter to pay St. Paul." The abbey very justly carried the day.

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" is a very old saying and was first uttered to the king of Samos, an island in the Grecian archipelago. This king, Ancæus by name, planted a vineyard and treated the slaves who cultivated it so badly that one of them told him he would never live to taste the wine made from it. When the wine was ready and a cup of it poured out for the king he sent for the slave who had prophesied his death and asked him what he thought of his prophecy now. The slave replied: "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip"—and just as he had spoken the words Ancæus received warning that a wild boar had broken into his vineyard and was ruining it. Putting down the wine untasted, he rushed out to attack the boar and was killed.

Marriage in Abyssinia.

Abyssinia is a country where, if marriage is a failure, it can be easily dissolved. There is absolutely no legal or holy tie. When a man is desirous of marrying a girl, says a writer in the Century, he applies directly to her parents. The maidens, like those in many European countries, are seldom consulted on the question, the lover arranging with the father or male relatives regarding her dower, which generally means a few beeves, sheep, or pieces of cloth, and sometimes gold. On the marriage day the bridegroom presents himself with his best man at the house of his future father-in-law. Much feasting goes on, till the bride is carried off by her husband, generally on his shoulders, while the male relatives closely follow, making a canopy of their togas to keep off the rays of the sun, or perhaps the effect of the evil eye. Behind come a crowd of young girls and boys, methodically raising their arms above their heads and clapping their hands to the measured beating of tom-toms, carried by men running along the flanks of the procession, who also blow long trumpets. The happy couple that the writer saw married outstripped their followers, with the exception of the best man, and at last reached the town green, where the groomsmen formed a screen with their cloaks round the happy pair, when the deferred courtship began. It is a custom for the supporters of the groom, generally six in number, to be present on this occasion, and for many days afterwards to go round visiting the houses of the mutual friends of the married pair, extolling the beauties of the bride and the accomplishments of the groom, generally finishing up with a grotesque dance, which is much enjoyed by the enthusiastic neighbors crowding round the open doorway. Though this marriage can be annulled according to mutual agreement of bride and groom, if, after years of happiness together, they wish to cement the tie more closely, the pair simply attend the Holy Communion together in church, and the marriage is then looked upon as indissoluble.

ABOLISHING LONDON FOGS.

If Feasible it Means the Saving of Millions of Dollars.

Boston Herald.]

The London county council has turned out to be a remarkably active and enterprising body, but when it is said to be seriously proposing to take the problem of abolishing the fogs that have so long given ill-repute to that city it would seem that it is taking a tremendous contract upon its hands. For a proposition to abolish the London fogs sounds very much like interfering with the order of nature, such as undertaking to stop snowstorms, or, like General Dyrenforth, attempting to shake rain out of the sky. But when it is considered that the horrible fogs of London are of comparatively modern date; that they did not exist two centuries ago, and that they are due to human agency, the undertaking, though still a tremendous one, does not seem unfeasible. The character of these fogs, which obscure everything with an almost inky blackness, and often make noonday as dark as midnight, is due to clouds of unconsumed carbon poured out of thousands of chimneys into a humid, misty atmosphere, where the smoke mixes itself with the natural fog in such a way as to seem almost a solid.

The only thing required, therefore, to prevent the fogs is to provide a different method of combustion. This it is proposed to do by establishing municipal gas works, as has been done very generally in other English cities, and producing gas for fuel purposes on such a scale and consequently at so low a price as to induce its general adoption by providing the cheapest method of heating. Its use would be made compulsory if necessary to the end in view. The advantage of gas for fuel, however, would be so evident that recourse to compulsion would hardly be required. The economy of the innovation would be very great, for not only do thousands of tons of coal now pass off unconsumed in the form of smoke, but the loss caused by the suspension of traffic while the fog lasts—and they sometimes endure for days at a time—is enormous.

B. H. Thwaite makes a daring suggestion in the Contemporary Review in this connection. He would generate the gas in the coal fields of South Yorkshire, Staffordshire and South Wales, and transmit it in pipes to London under high pressure, as in the case of natural gas in this country. He estimates that by this means an enormous saving over the transportation of coal by rail would be effected, amounting to a total over $20,000,000, which, after providing for interest on cost, maintenance, etc., would, while giving consumers the advantage of fuel at a price much less than that of coal, leave a very large surplus available for public improvements, including the establishment of the new system of public water supply that London so sadly needs.

[Zante Shaken by Earthquake.

ATHENS, Feb. 1.—The Island of Zante was shaken yesterday morning by an earthquake and a panic ensued. In the town of Zante many houses were wrecked. The dome of the prison fell and many prisoneas were killed. The walls of the prison were sprung and cracked, the hospital shaken partly from its foundations, the floor settled and the roof sank several feet. Two hours later the town was shaken by repeated shocks, more houses fell, and the prison became so unsafe that the prisoners were removed. The people fled from their homes, crowding the market places, and scores of families camped in the fields. Many dead bodies were found in the ruins. Hundreds were injured severely.

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down *all* as worthless because *one* is unworthy. As if there were no mote in sunbeams! Or comets among stars! Or cataracts in peaceful rivers! Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless? Because the doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs? It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have cured thousands.

"They say" that for a weak system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nervine. And here's the proof—

Try one or both. If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., and you get your money back again.

Six Weeks for Disobedience.

John W. Considine was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the county jail at Seattle for refusing to obey an order of the court to pay alimony. He has appealed to the Supreme Court of Washington and given bonds, so he did not have to go to jail.

Complete house furnishings in great variety at Weiler Bros,

DERELICTS AT SEA.

A Government Periodical to Give News of Their Whereabouts.

Oregonian.]

The two greatest dangers at sea for navigators, irrespective of storms, which, as a rule, can be guarded against, are collisions with other vessels and derelicts on the broad ocean. Within the past month several abandoned vessels have been reported on the Pacific between Cape Flattery and San Diego, but tugs are searching for the most valuable of these derelicts, and two have already been taken into San Francisco. Others, though, are still adrift, a menace to the many passenger steamers which ply up and down the coast. The government has been urged many times to employ its idle cruisers in running down and destroying these dangerous vessels, which are especially numerous on the Atlantic coast. The chance of collisions between steamers plying between Atlantic and European ports has of late been greatly reduced, if not almost entirely obliterated, by the adoption of ocean lanes, promoted and carried forward by the hydrographic office of the navy department at Washington. All trans-Atlantic steamers strictly confine themselves to these ocean lanes, which are, after leaving port, nearly 50 miles apart, thereby rendering it almost impossible for steamers going in opposite directions to come together.

But the government has not yet paid much attention to derelicts. Although few in number compared to vessels under control, yet each one of these derelicts is a much greater danger to a sea-going vessel than another manned vessel can be, owing to the fact that they carry no lights, are absolutely without control, and in many cases of sufficient bulk and weight to sink the larger steamers in case they should be collided with. This may especially be said of water-logged, lumber-laden vessels. The pilot chart issued by the hydrographic office at Washington gives the track, as well as the latest known position of every derelict that is reported by sea-going vessels, and in that way a great deal of the danger is avoided. Yet the only sure remedy against these obstructions on the ocean is their destruction. The great number of them which are sighted by vessels at sea during the day time is an indication of how many vessels pass very close to destruction at night without being aware of their danger.

According to the pilot chart just issued for the month of January, 1893, no less than eight wrecked and waterlogged vessels are at present floating in the direct lanes plied by steamers. On the Atlantic, owing to the gulf stream and prevailing winds, they drift northward and then eastward, and right into the tracks of many vessels. Recently the ship Fred B. Taylor was cut in two by a steamer, and each subdivision became a dangerous obstruction to navigation. One portion drifted ashore on the coast of Maine and the other on the coast of New Jersey. It is not uncommon for a wreck to be sighted by at least 20 vessels, and one, the Wyer G. Sargent, with a cargo of mahogany, has been drifting since March, 1891, and has been reported 30 times.

The Panyer Stone.

The latest crime imputed to an American in England is that he has tried to get possession surreptitiously of the monument known as the Panyer Stone, near Paternoster Row. The monument was placed in its present position in 1688, and contains an inscription, "When ye have sought the city 'round, yet still this is the highest ground," with the effigy of a boy sitting in a basket. According to the story which the London police tell, an American took a fancy to this interesting piece of 17th century fine art, and he offered one of the workmen who are making alterations in the building where it is placed the sum of £50 to steal the stone. He also engaged to have a modern one made as like to it as possible, to put in the place of the real stone, but the workman, who takes a pride in the antiquities of London, scorned the temptation, and informed the police of this attempt to corrupt his patriotism. A watch has now been set on the stone until its inviolability is secured in a new wall.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Amusements.

For particulars and dates of amusements, see fourth page, column next editorial.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

— BANKERS —

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.

Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China

Collections made at every point.

Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystallizing; prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5.00 per 100-pound box, $25.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. del-6m

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

The Celebrated

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION Lbs.

For Samples sent Free write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000 $3,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£260,000 $1,300,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal. Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business.

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

STEAMBOATS.

THE Northern Pacific STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. FLINTSHIRE, February 10th

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

THE IMPERIAL SHORT ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

TABLE OF SAILING.

(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About.	Leave Victoria.
Empress of Japan..	.....	Feb. 6, 1893
Empress of China..	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, "
Empress of India...	Mar. 15, "	Apr. 3, "
Empress of Japan..	Apr. 12, "	.....

And about every month thereafter.

This New Steamship Route between the American Continent and Japan and China is 300 miles shorter than any other route, and as the contract for the carriage of the mails requires a fast speed, the time hitherto taken to reach the Orient has been materially lessened.

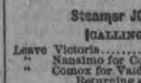
TICKETS to and from all points on American, European and Asiatic Continents.

For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent, Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

(CALLING AT WAY PORTS:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vaidez Island.....Thursday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 5,000 ton Iron Steamer

MONOWAI.....FRIDAY, March 3rd, 1893 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 7 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - - - Feb. 4

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 17.

Taking effect April 1, 1892

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducement is offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.	Miles from Victoria.
No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.			No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	
Ar. 5.30 P M		VICTORIA	Dp. 2.30 P M	
5.24	6	ESQUIMALT	2.44	6
5.11	19	COLWOOD	2.57	19
4.59	31	GOLDSTREAM SIDING	3.09	31
4.51	39	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	3.17	39
4.14	76	COBBLE HILL	3.54	76
3.51	99	MCPHERSON'S	4.17	99
3.30	120	KOKSILLAH	4.38	120
3.14	136	DUNCAN'S	4.54	136
2.55	155	SOMENOS	5.13	155
2.33	177	OYSTER BAY SIDING	5.35	177
Dp. 2.14	196	NANAIMO	Ar. 5.55	196
Ar. 1.30 P M		WELLINGTON	Dp. 6.30 P M	
No. 1 Passenger Daily.			No. 2 Passenger Daily.	
Ar. 12.45 P M		VICTORIA	Dp. 2.00 P M	
12.30	6	ESQUIMALT	1.45	6
12.15	19	COLWOOD	1.30	19
12.03 P M	31	GOLDSTREAM SIDING	1.18	31
11.55 A M	39	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	1.10	39
11.18	76	COBBLE HILL	12.33 P M	76
10.57	99	MCPHERSON'S	12.10 P M	99
10.41	120	KOKSILLAH	11.54 A M	120
10.27	136	DUNCAN'S	11.40	136
10.08	155	SOMENOS	11.21	155
9.50	177	OYSTER BAY SIDING	11.03	177
9.35	196	NANAIMO	Ar. 10.45	196
8.10	196	WELLINGTON	Dp. 9.20	196

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

oct1

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

— AND —

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

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Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

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To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED	Victoria Route.			TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1117
8 00 am Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110 Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am Lv	28	....Seattle....	82 Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm Ar	110	...Victoria†...	MI Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	MI	...†Tacoma...	132 Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	....Seattle....	100 Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55 Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	...Anacortes...	31 Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	...Fairhaven...	9 Lv	3 00 am
9 10 am	Ar	131	....Sehome....	1 Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom...	MI Lv	6 00 am

†Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI		Ar	
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58 Ar	3 00 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	..Port Madison	47 Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	..Kingston...	41 Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	..Port Gamble.	21 Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	..Port Ludlow.	13 Lv	10 00 am
6 05 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	MI Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

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Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria B C

A. D. CHARLTON,
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121 First St, cor Washington, Portland Or

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JOHNSON & CO.

ARE THE AUCTIONEERS TO CONSULT

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Will sell on commission or advance money.

58 BROAD STREET

ja4-tf

NO CROWDING IN HEAVEN.

Room for Everybody There, Even by an Arithmetical Calculation.

The following remarkable calculation on the capacity of heaven, which has frequently been published, but is a curiosity in its way and well worthy of a place among other "wonders," is taken bodily from Bombaugh's "Gleanings for the Curious." The basis of the calculation which will furnish much food for thought, is found in Revelations xxi., 16, "And he measured the city (the New Jerusalem) with a reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length, the breadth, and the height are equal."

Let us see: Twelve thousand furlongs, 7,920,000 feet, which, being cubed is feet. Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven; half of the remainder for streets, leaving a balance of 124,198,272,000,000,000 cubic feet. Divide this last by 4,093, the cubic feet in a room sixteen feet square, and you will find that there is still enough left for 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms!

We will now suppose that the world always did and always will contain 990,000,000 of inhabitants, and that a generation lasts 33½ years, making in all 2,970,000,000 for each century, that the world will stand 1,000 centuries, making in all 2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose that there are 100 worlds, equal to this in point of number of inhabitants and duration of years making 287,000,000,000,000, then heaven, according to the measurement above, is large enough to allot 100 rooms, each 16 feet square, to each human soul!

Feats of Engineering.

The Languedoc Ship Canal, in France, by a short distance of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2,000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

Three different boring machines, designed to cut out a central bore 24 feet in diameter, were invented for use in the Hoosac tunnel.

The New York obelisk was brought to this country in a specially prepared vessel, the hold being opened at the bow to admit the stone.

The Ernst August tunnel in the Hartz mines is nine miles long, and the water it drains from the mines is used for transportation.

At the present day most heavy tunnel work is done by machine drills, driven by compressed air, which also serves to ventilate the works.

The Simplon road, from Switzerland to Italy, was built by Napoleon's engineers in 1807. Over 40,000 workmen were employed at one time.

The largest monolith ever cut in this country was quarried of granite in Missouri and transported to the east on a specially prepared train.

The length of the Tay bridge, which fell, 1879, was 10,612 feet, 90 feet above the water level, 85 spans. The new Tay bridge was begun in 1882.

One of the first tunnels in the United States was on the Alleghany Portage Railroad in Pennsylvania. It was 900 feet long and finished in 1831.

Of the whole length of the Suez Canal, sixty-six miles are cuttings, fourteen were made by dredging through the lakes, and eight miles required no labor.

Some of the English pumping engines perform work equaling the raising of 120,000,000 pounds one foot high by the consumption of one-hundredweight of coal.

The Suez Canal, the greatest work of marine engineering, is eighty-eight miles long, and reduces the distance from Europe to India from 11,379 miles to 7,628 miles.

The Victoria railroad bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal is two miles long, cost over $5,000,000, and contains 10,500 tons of iron and 3,000,000 cubic feet of masonry.

The auger that bores a square hole consists of a screw auger in a square tube, the corners of which are sharpened from within and as the auger advances cuts the round hole square.

The most famous wooden bridge was built at Schaffhausen in 1757, by Grubenmann, an illiterate carpenter. It had two wooden arches with spans of 193 and 172 feet respectively.

The best example of a stone bridge in the United Stafes is the high bridge of the Croton aqueduct. Its length is 1,460 feet, the top of the parapet 116 feet above high water; there are fifteen arches, eight of which have an 80-foot span.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Aerolites.

The phenomena of shooting stars and other luminous appearances in the sky long acted as stimulants to the superstitious fears of the multitude. A red appearance was a fiery sword dipped in blood, a sinuous wavy line a fiery serpent, a number of such lines a fiery dragon, a cluster of diverging lines a rod for the scourging of nations. The church also encouraged superstitions. As shooting stars were common in August, about the time of the festival of St. Lawrence, they were said to be "the tears" of that martyr.

But it is time to introduce a little science into the subject. In 1796 a stone weighing fifty-six pounds was exhibited in London. It was said to have fallen from the sky in Yorkshire in the previous December, but this statement was received with great incredulity. At that time Sir Joseph Banks was President of the Royal Society, and he noticed a strong resemblance between the Yorkshire stone and one sent to him from Siena, in Italy, which was said to have fallen from the sky. Two or three years later he received an account of a fall of stones near Benares, in Hindostan. A chemical analysis of the stones from all three sources proved them to be identical in composition, and incredulity as to their meteoric origin began to give way.—Notes and Queries.

Large line of lace curtins in white and ecru just received by Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

THE SERGEANT RE-INSTATED.

Chief of Police Sheppard Not Sustained in the Suspension of Levin.

A Curious Set of Police Rules—Ald. Belyea Wants the Council to Work Faster.

All the aldermen were in their places this evening when Mayor Beaven called the council meeting to order.

The finance committee reported having paid a number of small accounts and their action was approved.

Chairman Belyea of the police committee then handed up the evidence and report in the Levin case. Here is the report.

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee having had under investigation certain charges against Sergeant Levin, of the city police force, and pending which investigation the Chief of Police suspended Sergeant Levin from duty, beg to report as follows:—

That the Chief of Police abandoned the charge under Rule 3, Sergeant's rules, and the charge under Rule 18, relating to constables, was confined to the following clause: "No member . . . shall divulge any . . . the business of the department except by the autnority of his superior officer." This charge was based on an allegation that Sergt. Levin had divulged certain conversation which took place between himself and the Chief on Friday last to some newspaper reporter. No direct evidence was produced in support of this, and the Sergeant positively denies that he so divulged any conversation. There was, however, some evidence that the information was got from another source than Sergeant Levin.

Your committee recommend that Sergeant Levin be reinstated, and further recommend that in future no suspension of any member of the police force upon charges of this character be made without first being reported to this committee.

(Signed) A. L. BELYEA,
E. BRAGG,
G. A. MCTAVISH.
Police Committee.

Ald. Miller moved that the report be adopted and Ald. Henderson seconded the motion. Ald. Styles wanted the police committee instructed to bring in a code of rules for the guidance of the chief of police and the department. Ald. Belyea said that there was nothing in the rules in use giving the chief any authority. Ald. Baker wanted a code of rules reported. The report was adopted. Ald. Miller moved that the police committee be instructed to prepare a set of rules, but he was declared out of order.

A letter from Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, attorneys for Amor de Cosmos, was read. The letter stated that Mr. De Cosmos would be satisfied if the council built a drain across his property on Johnson street. This is the matter over which complaint is being made. A wall on Mr. De Cosmos' property cuts off the natural water course and backs water up on adjoining property. After some discussion it was decided to notify Mr. De Cosmos that the council intended to do nothing in the matter. The drain which was first proposed by City Engineer Wilmot would cost $3000.

Coroner Hasell presented a communication suggesting the establishment of a public morgue and some changes in the manner of conducting the office. Referred to the police committee. The Mayor suggested that the coroner was not appointed by the city.

The street committee presented a new committee report in the matter of the application of J. P. McLeod for $250 damages for injuries sustained by a fall on Esquimalt street. The report received, making virtually a refusal.

J. H. King presented a bill for goods destroyed by fumigation. A motion was made to refer to the board of health. Ald. Belyea wanted to know why the time of the council was taken up with reading board of health business. "Why do they ever come to us," said he. "I am going to introduce a resolution here at the next meeting with the idea of reforming the mode of procedure."

The Mayor explained that he had once felt likewise as to board of health matters, but complaint had been made that documents were not read in council. The matter was finally referred.

Ald. McKillican's by-law to regulate the numbering of pedlers and hawkers was considered, adopted and finally passed.

The committee on the Home for Aged and Infirm reported that they had examined the tenders for supplies, and favored the following awards being to the lowest tenderers: H. Saunders, groceries; H. Lucas, milk; Watson Clark, milk; H. Warren, coal; L. Goodacre, meat.

Ald. Munn was granted leave to introduce a by-law to repeal the sewerage commissioners' by-law. After the committee of the whole had reported, Ald. Belyea objected to the passage of the by-law, holding that it was unnecessary. His objections will be heard when the bill comes up again.

Tenders for forage for the fire department were referred to the fire wardens.

Ald. Belyea called attention to the fact that Mr. Hunter, whom the council had elected a member of the licensing board, was no longer in the council and suggested that a successor be named at the next meeting.

He Was Caught.

A painful occurrence took place yesterday afternoon on north Government street in front of a two-story building, on the east side. A gentleman who was hurrying south met another who was hurrying north. South bound said, "Say old man, be mighty careful about roof slides off the houses. By Jove, last winter in Montreal I saw a man nearly killed under one, and it's made me awful cautious ever since. Keep to the outside of the ——." He was going to say "walk" but something just then hissed through the air, fell on his head, filled his eyes, ears, mouth, nose and all around his collar, and sent every joint in his spine together with a kerthump that could almost be heard. As he rose from the earth and wiped the detritus of the avalanche from his eyes, and the gentle monsoon from the pole moaned melancholy through the crannies of his Dundrearys, he detected a smile on the countenance of his vis-a-vis.

"Roof slide?" he murmured interrogatively.

"Guess so," came the answer, coupled with a cruel horse chuckle.

"Weighed not less than four tons?"

"Couldn't have been an ounce less. Hurt ye, anywhere?"

"No, but I'm afraid I've damaged this sidewalk standing up to it so good."

Clearing the Track.

The tramway snow plough, the Walkaway, has been at work on the streets this morning and is accomplishing wonders. Drawn by four horses it moves right along. The big scoop is let down to within two inches of the track. The idea is just to keep the snow well cleared away and when the storm abates a pick and shovel brigade will be sent over the line to clear the rails. The new plough works splendidly. The electric and cable lines all over the northwest, including the Sound, are tied up.

Remember the Poor and Needy.

The cold weather has caused considerable suffering throughout the city. There are many who are poorly clothed, many who are short of fuel, and many cut off from work temporarily by the storm, are liable to be hungry. Mrs. J. McMillan, city missionary of the W. C.T.U., has found a number of cases of distress, as has Mrs. Herbert Kent. Any donations sent to those ladies will be made good use of. The TIMES and Colonist will both receive subscriptions for this object. There is an urgent need, and Victorians will be charitable.

A Prosperous Company.

The stockholders of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Company met last evening in the office of Morrow, Holland & Co., with President Noah Shakespeare in the chair. The date of holding the annual meeting was changed from the third Wednesday in March to the second Wednesday in February. The balance sheet which was read proved very satisfactory. The question of extending the works was put off until next Wednesday evening.

An Eccentric Boiler.

The heating apparatus at the law courts is in bad condition and causes no end of trouble. Yesterday one of the flues got choked and the report went flying through the building that the boiler was going to explode. The whole apparatus should be repaired. Some days the officials in the building wear their overcoats and others it is so warm they want to dispense with their waistcoats.

I.O.G.T. Officers Elected.

At a meeting of Perseverence Lodge, No. 1, I.O.G.T., held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: C.T., Bro. Watson; V.T., Sis. Bullman; secretary, Bro. Clows; chaplain, Bro. Malcolm; financial secretary, Bro. Bassett; Mar., Bro. Stork; treasurer, Bro. Russell; guard, Sis. DeMaine; sentinel, Bro. Cormac; S.J.T., Lewis Hall; reporter, Bro. Wright.

Vancouver Court House.

Tenders for the erection of the new court house at Vancouver have been asked for by the deputy commissioner of lands and works. It is to be three stories high and of brick, stone and iron. The contractor will be required to give a bond of $20,000 for the fulfilment of the contract and the keeping of the plumbing and heating in order for one year.

Fire This Morning.

The fire department was called out this morning to put out a fire in the conservatory at the Douglas residence, James Bay. The fire was caused by the furnace. Plants were destroyed, principally by being removed in a hurry.

The Little Maverick.

Miss Katie Putuam and her company played "The Little Maverick" at the Victoria Theatre last evening before a fair sized house. the piece went very well. Miss Putuam was freely applauded during the evening.

Sentenced to Two Months.

Thos. L. Johnson was this morning sentenced to two months at hard labor for assaulting his wife. Johnson is an old man and has on more than one occasion been before the court on a similar charge.

Have You Asthma?

After trying every other remedy in vain, thousands have been cured by using Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. Trial package free of druggists or by mail. Address Dr. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn. Mention this paper.

The Islander Arrives.

The steamer Islander waited at Vancouver until 4 o'clock this morning for the overland trains, and arrived here about 11 o'clock. She leaves as usual to-morrow morning, missing a trip.

To Prevent The Grip

Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Anglo-American Club.

Owing to a printer's error this rule was omitted from numerous copies of the constitution of the club sent out RULE VI, members (except such as reside outside a radius of ten miles from the club house in the city of Victoria) shall be considered town members and shall be requested to pay in addition to any entrance fee the sum of six dollars quarterly in advance. The first 200 applicants admitted free of any entrance fee.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver.—A J Hilton, Mrs McCrea, J Murray, Mrs Percival, F W Petit, Mrs Agnew, J Murray, A E Macnaughton, W Bell, Geo Gillespie, F B Williams, J A Dunnett, Mrs J B Smith, Mrs Macnaughton, Mrs Springer, Jas Dooley.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound.—R P Rithet & Co, Langley & Co, Valo & Brooks, Miss W W Frazier, M & L Young, Hudson Bay Co.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver.—R P Rithet, Lachlan Bros, Robert Porter, A J Englehardt, Thorpe & Co, Tedd & Son, Vancouver Iron Works, W Bell, Dominion Express Co.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the lagest tonnag are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL,
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

The Conservatory of Music.
MISS L. ADAMS, PRINCIPAL.
97 Quadra street,
Competent and Experienced Staff of Teachers
SINGING, HARMONY, PIANO, ORGAN VIOLIN, MANDOLIN & GUITAR.
Applications to be made to the Principal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FINE COMMERCIAL PRINTING
At moderate charges, at
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Telephone 192.
38 FORT STREET.

The finest FAMILY Grocery Establishment in B.C. is that of
HENRY SAUNDERS
39 & 41 JOHNSON STREET.
Give him a call and inspect his well selected stock of Fine Groceries and Table Luxuries.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT
that your advertisement is not
IN THE TIMES?

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

New England Bakery.
116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.
The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is
Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.
THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.
YOUNG BROS.

GOING TO
Jewelers or so-called Opticians for Glasses is equivalent to going to a Blacksmith for Jewelry. If your vision is defective consult the
ONLY OPTICIANS
F.W. Nolte & Co.
(Successors to Hyams)
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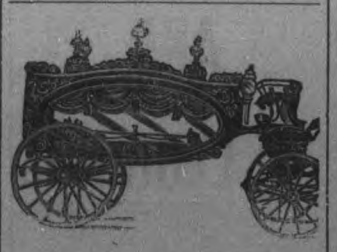

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Funeral Director and Embalmer,
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CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pand streets
VICTORIA B. C.

The Sower
Has no second chance. The first supplies his needs—if he takes the wise precaution of planting
Ferry's Seeds
Ferry's Seed Annual, for 1893, contains all the latest and best information about Gardens and Gardening. It is a recognized authority. Every planter should have it. Sent free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

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The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for the transfer to Robert Dudgeon and Harry Brice, of the license now held by us for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate upon Yates Street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 31st day of January, 1893.

W. J. HAMBLY,
F. W. GILBERT.

ja31-1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next for a license to sell wines, spirits, and other liquors in the hotel premises situate on Lot 129, Block B, Store street, Victoria, and known as the "Janion Hotel," which hotel contains fifty rooms.

JOHN TURNER.

Victoria, B. C., January 31st, 1893.

ja31

NOTICE.

Two bay horses have been running in the enclosures on the ranch of the undersigned at Pike Lake, Highland District. If the same are not claimed in 10 days from the date of this notice, and all expenses paid, they will be sold by public auction. Both horses are branded. Application to be made at 51 Langley Street, Victoria.

HENRY DUMBLETON.

January 21st, 1893.—tf

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890."

Notice is hereby given that Edward Black Carmichael and James Paterson, both of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, carrying on business under the firm name of "Carmichael & Paterson" as dealers in boots and shoes, have assigned all their real and personal property (except as in the assignment reserved) to Henry Meyers Yates of the said City of Victoria, Insurance Agent, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying the claims of all creditors of the said Carmichael & Paterson rateably and proportionately and without preference or priority. The said deed is dated the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893, and was executed by the said Assignors and the said Trustees on the 12th day of January, A.D. 1893.

YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria B. C.,
Solicitors for the Trustee.

Dated this 13th day of January, A.D. 1893.

ja13-1m

"Land Registry Act."

Section Fifteen (15), Range One East, South Saanich District, excepting three acres thereof as described in a conveyance dated the 16th day of January, 1873, and made between George Thomas, of the one part, and Alexander Caulfield Anderson and William Thomson, of the other part.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to George Thomas on the first day of March, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 23rd November, 1892. n25-3m

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SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other
Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

Paid up Capital, $250,000. Reserve, $80,000.

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

ja19-1m

THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced Relating to the Schools and Labor Matters.

The Legislative Assembly is this afternoon discussing Mr. Hunter's resolution regarding the Songhees reserve, the text of which has already been given.

The following bills were introduced: An act to amend the public school acts of 1891 and 1892; an act providing for the establisment and maintenance of a provincial home for destitute persons; an act to provide for the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics and also of councils of conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes.

The new school act provides that henceforth the salaries of the teachers in the public schools shall be fixed and paid by the board of trustees. A per capita grant of $10 per annum, based on the average daily attendance of pupils, is to be paid out of the provincial treasury to the municipal corporations of the four cities. This is the principal change made by the new act, and its importance will easily be seen. It gives complete control of the city schools into the hands of the trustees and the city councils, the Government confining itself to the contribution of $10 per pupil. One section of the new act corrects the muddle regarding the number of trustees, fixing it at six. This section is also made retroactive, so that there can be no further doubt in any mind as to the proper constitution of the recently elected boards.

By bill No. 3 provision is made for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labor Statistics, whose duties will be to collect information regarding the different departments of labor in the province, and to see that the laws regulating workshops, factories, etc., are carried out. For the purposes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the province may be divided into industrial districts, not more than six, each district to have a deputy commissioner; or the province may be treated as one district. It is further provided that in each district there shall be a council of conciliation for the settlement of disputes and claims pursuant to this act. The councils are to be composed of four members appointed by the Government, two to be recommended by organizations representing workingmen, and the other two by boards of trade or similar organizations supposed to represent the interests of employers. If the province is treated as one district the council of conciliation may contain from four to ten members. The council is supposed to act as an arbitrator in the usual way in all labor disputes referred to it by the disputing parties, through the commission, and wide powers are given it in the way of collecting evidence, etc.

I have handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!

I have also handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and MY accounts balance.

But I am Sick

OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.

A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of

A BANK ACCOUNT

Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following

AWFUL SLAUGHTER

Seven-Room House—Lot 60x120, on Oak Bay avenue—selling for $2,600; $500 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $2,500.
Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay. Price, $850; $250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price, $800.
Eight Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $3,700; $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. New price $3,600.
Eleven-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley Avenue. Price $7,500. New price $6,500. Terms to suit. This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric bell, perfect ventilation and sanitation—in fact, a home which will meet the approbation of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.
Three Six-Room Houses—Lot 60x100 in Victoria West, Price, $1,500 each. New price $1,250. All on time at low rate of interest.
Two Five-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,150 each. New price, $900; on time; favorable terms.
Twenty-five lots in Victoria West, only one mile from the post office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residence property, selling at from $150 to $300 each. New prices $100 to $200, to clear off a long list.
One Lot 60x120, with Four-Room Cottage, on Oak Bay Avenue. Price $1500. New price $1,100.
One Six-Room House—Lot 60x120, near Jubilee Hospital. Old price $2,500. New price $2,000.

D. R. YOUNG,

Land and Building Broker, No. 9 Trounce Avenue.

ja15

The Stanley House

NOTWITHSTANDING the big sales advertised by some of the merchants, we are doing a good business and will continue to do so, for the simple reason that every one who examines our Stock can see at once that the goods are as cheap (except the lines that are cheaper) as any house in the City.

Our Winter Stock, such as Jackets, Millinery, Furs and Heavy Dress Goods, we are selling regardless of cost at prices below anything before offered.

The celebrated Bretange and Gascogne Kid Gloves, manufactured by Perrin, Freres & Co., (the acknowledged best Kid Glove manufactured in the world) we are selling at $1.00 and $1.25, every pair of which we guarantee.

To make room for the large stock now being purchased by MR. HAMPSON in Europe, we will offer for the next 30 days some of the Best Goods at the Lowest Prices ever seen in Victoria Do not fail to see our Stock before making your purchases.

W. S. HAMPSON & CO

Stanley House,

CORNER FORT AND DOUGLAS STS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Moderate Rates of Interest.

STRAIGHT LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

—APPLY TO THE—

North British Canadian Investment Co.

LIMITED,

ARTHUR ROBERTSON,

oc8 Agent, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR,

Largest Stock of New Goods and at very Low Prices.

Fresh Importations by Every Steamer.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C

47½ GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 31, 1893

After the Weather

Has moderated you should make out your bill of damages against JOHN FROST, Esq., on Billheads printed by the

Victoria Printing Company

Argyle House.

10 per cent. Discount off all kinds of Blankets.

J. Horner & Co.

GUM BOOTS AND LEGGINGS

AT

ERSKINE'S

COR.

Government and Johnson Streets.

DOOM OF THE BLACK SUIT.

Larger Latitude to Be Allowed in the Matter of Dress.

The Clothier and Furnisher for January announces a revolution in the dress-coat among the London swells. The stately and somber black is being discarded and a dark gray is taking its place. Many orders have recently been placed in New York for suits of the same material, but there is much difficulty in getting the goods from England. However, one New York tailor has succeeded in getting a sample from which it is quite likely that our manufacturers will succeed in producing a satisfactory imitation. We think that the change will be hailed as a real reform, even among those sturdy Americans who object to everything that is "English, you know." Fashion has rigidly bound gentlemen to black, while ladies are permitted to indulge in all the colors of the rainbow.

That black is disliked and only endured under the arbitrament of fashion is evident from the fact that no gentleman accepts it for a business or undress suit. Dark gray will answer for the beginning of the reform. There will quickly be innovations upon it according to taste. Lighter grays will follow, and then browns, blues, and all other colors, shades and tints. Our forefathers were gorgeous in dress, with their fancy waistcoats, knee breeches, ruffled shirts, powered wigs, etc., and the old and discarded fashions, too costly for the Jeffersonian simplicity of the young republic, may yet return with the increase of wealth. True democracy in dress will permit a larger latitude than is prevalent at this date. The fashion that binds men unchangeably to black is a disagreeable tyrant with a taste shockingly bad.

CRICKET.

The Victoria Cricket Club will meet on Monday evening next at the Hotel Victoria.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tta&w

A Fashionable Drink.

Menier Chocolate is a fashionable drink. Did you ever try it? Send postal card for samples and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS—with or without rooms; cuisine first-class. Douglas House, Gordon street, five minutes from post office. fe2 1w

PROF. TOTTENHAM, Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, (Late of the Dominion Hotel) will in future receive patients at the residence of Mr. Hillyer, 36 Pandora Street. fe2-eodtf

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., for Constructing Sidewalks in the City of Victoria, during the year 1893, also for Repairing James Bay Bridge.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender in either case not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's office,
February 1st., 1893, Victoria, B.C. fe2

C. P. N. CO. (LD.) STEAMER

MAUDE

ROBERTS, MASTER,

WILL LEAVE SPRATT'S WHARF

—FOR—

Alberni & Barclay Sound Ports

ON

Friday, February 3rd,

At 6 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.

The Company reserves the right to change the above time table at any time without notice.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ja31-td

Anthracite Coal FOR SALE

APPLY TO

ROBERT WARD & CO.

No. 76 Wharf St.

Matters in France.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, produced in the chamber yesterday a bill providing that the authors of unwarranted attacks on savings banks shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not longer than two years and not shorter than two months. M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, said in defence of the bill that some measure had become imperative in view of the immense harm done to perfectly sound institutions by frivolous newspaper articles.

M. Cassagnac replied that the government seemed to be going crazy on the subject of libel laws. The ministers should look nearer home if they wished to discover the cause of distrust among bank depositors. The suspicion which undermined public confidence centered upon ministers, especially these former ministers who squandered the money of the Panama company. This statement evoked a tumult.

M. Ribot deprecated attempts to spread the belief that savings banks had suffered from the panic. Nobody could deny, however, that the campaign against the banks had done some harm and threatened more. No other country in the world would bear the burden of such conscienceless falsehoods and there was no reason why France should invite the perils which lay in them.

The bill was then passed, 326 to 166. The Chamber also decided, 345 to 50, that the speeches of Ribot and Tirard be placarded throughout France.

PANAMA, Feb. 2.—El Porvenir, President Nunez's personal organ, prints a dispatch from Bogota to the effect that the Government will not take final action in the canal matter before receiving an official proposition from the United States. This proposition is expected to be made shortly.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Dr. Brunton, an eminent specialist, and two Bournemouth physicians, have signed a bulletin that Dr. Herz was suffering from diabetes and enlargement of the spleen, and must remain in bed some time.

Blinded the Shark and Escaped.

A successful diver must possess great courage and nerves of steel. Such a man, connected with a large wrecking company, was visiting the pearl fisheries in the Gulf of California. On one of his trips in quest of the pearl oyster he had a narrow escape from a fearful death. He had been instructed never to stir from the bottom until he had looked up and around. Fortunately he heeded the advice. Having filled his bag, he glanced quickly about and caught sight of a huge shovel-nosed shark watching him. Near the diver was a large rock. He moved quickly to the other side of it, hoping to delude the ferocious monster. But the manœuver did not work, the shark watched every movement, changing its position by a slight motion of his powerful tail. Time was precious, and the diver conceived the idea of blinding the shark by stirring up the mud. Under cover of that he might escape. He worked for dear life, and had the water thick with mud in less than half a minute. Slipping around the rock again, he rose to the surface, having barely strength enough to reach the side of the boat, and was hauled on board just as the voracious man-eater made a rush for him.—Frank Leslie's Magazine.

Instead of Feathers.

The women who are tired of feathers, which it must be confessed are very popular, replace them with curious quills or wings. The great vogue given to plaid quills, which are really in good style and to be commended, not only for the soft walking hat, but also for the more dressy one decorated with velvet or satin ribbon rosettes.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.
The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up
The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS—One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months Interest on deferred payments.

For particulars apply to

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 51 Yates St.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex 'Ariadne," "Lizzie Bell," and "Irvine," large consignments of

★ PAINTS ★

direct from the manufacturers, which we are selling at Low Prices

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

We carry the most complete line of Coach Colors, Varnishes, and Paints in the Province.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B.C.

TELEPHONE 82. P.O. BOX

WEILER BROS

Lace Curtains.

A Large Stock of White and Ecru Lace Curtains just arrived.

New Lines of Crockery and Glassware continually arriving.

Complete House Furnishings

Inspection invited.

Show Rooms, 51 to 55 Fort St.
Furniture Factory, Humbolt St.